PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,637—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th June.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Whaler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	....	....	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,459	10th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	22nd June 1899.

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Sassoon House, 2 Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 3, 1899.

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Per Pro Managing Director, Agents for Owners.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarff.	10th June

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 8th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA" 2,729 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th June.

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LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

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By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 57 of 1899, Percy F. Fischer vs. Th[illegible], Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th June, 1899, at 2-30 p.m., consisting of bicycles, magic lanterns and slides, phonographs, cinematographs, accessories and films, cycle steel rims, wheels, bells, horns, pumps, saddles, lamps, wicks, carriers, tubes of rubber solution, tins and boxes of repair outfit, spanners, trouser clips, cork handles, leather straps, candles, paddles, advertising blocks, foot rest, electric apparatus, induction coils, solution, gas burners, acetyline gas apparatus, etc., etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1899.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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PAID UP CAPITAL 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND 7,300,000

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

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Acting Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to the FUND in aid of relief to the G. I. P. R. Ex-Signallers are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the undersigned, or into their credit at the Bank of Bombay.

D. E. WACHA,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJEE,
S. D. KHOTE,
Honorary Treasurers.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PREMISES.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA Ld., Bombay, will, on and after 15th June, carry on all Banking Business at 22, ESPLANADE ROAD, in the premises lately vacated by the Credit Lyonnais.

THE PRESENT PREMISES of the Mercantile Bank of India Ld., at 15, Elphinstone Circle, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE: WHEELS, ENGINE AND TENDER BROKEN. SCRAP STEEL AND IRON.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1899, Tenders for the PURCHASE of.—

	Ts.	Cwt.	Qr.	Lbs.
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Iron Broken	111	6	0	8
WHEELS AXLES and TYRES, etc., Steel Broken	8	18	3	16
Tons	120	4	3	24

Stock can be seen on application to the Wharf. Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. (Rupees two hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender.

Delivery to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th May, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives **DEPOSITS** on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,298 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	30

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	207
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	150
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	5,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	93¾	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	82
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	15.	500	500	5 .ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	15	1000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2 0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	2	200	dvdRs10	214
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	153
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	138
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	0	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. 1¼	27 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad AdV	730	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	0	Nil	300
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	615	1,000	1,000	60	38 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 1½	195
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	425
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,070
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	550 xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	750xd
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2.	650xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700		Rs. 10	430
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	425xd
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.6	70 xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	365 xd
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil 10	435
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	440
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	.0	1,230
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	600
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	2.0
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	160
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	550
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	320
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.25	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs. 5	183
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	2,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,130xd
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mig Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	82½
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 6	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,675
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	220
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	105
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	850
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	625xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,875
Scoonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	180
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdR.22½	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	310xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	420
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR. 815	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	140
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	95
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	215
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,060	1,000	125	1,275xd
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	370
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	540
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	300	125	125	dvd Rs 5	67½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	405
Munnar M	100	250	all	25	227 1-2
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	600
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	175
Prince of Wales	100	500	00		350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7.	30	240xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	3,000xd
Sind	400	1,000	750	20	365
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	74
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	13	210
Volkart	—	800		Rs75	112½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-46m., 11-19a. Low Water, 4-33m., 5-31a.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 7-35 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naseri entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Wilberforce yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Chilka entered, and the steamers Pachumba and Ballaarat left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow.

COLLAPSE OF A BALCONY.—The balcony of a house, belonging to Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, at Girgaum Back Road, collapsed on Tuesday. Fortunately no one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed.

PARSEE PHILOSOPHY.—Dr. Dinshah Pestanji Ghadiali will deliver a lecture on "The Philosophy of the Parsee Dokhmas," at the new Fire-Temple at Dhobie Talao, on Saturday evening, at 5-30. The lecture is open to Zoroastrians.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY (under the management of the trustees of Fund for erecting cheap residences for poor Parsees).—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 575.

THE CUSTOMS PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Balkrishna Ganesh Jambekar, cashier in the Customs Department, stands charged with accepting an illegal gratification from one Manekchand Rupchand, was again called on for hearing. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, applied for a postponement on the ground that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, who was engaged on behalf of the defence, was at Matheran and could not come to Bombay owing to indifferent state of health. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, having consented, the case was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This well-known firm, whose Bombay agent is Mr. Nusserwanji M. Patell, has been fortunate in securing the patronage of Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India; besides the patronage of the Governors of Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon, which they already possess. They have now been appointed suppliers of sewing machines to H. E. the Viceroy. Lady Curzon was pleased to purchase one immediately on her arrival in India. Among the purchasers of their sewing machines, the firm can boast of the names of Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Duke of Connaught, Duchess of York, Duchess of Teck, Lord Salisbury, Duke of Sutherland, and many other eminent personages.

THE EX-DEWAN OF BARODA.—Dewan Bahadur Shrinivasrao Raghav Ayengar, B.A., I.C.S., delivered over charge of the Baroda Ministership to Mr. Kershaspjee, last week, and after travelling through Guzerat saw H. H. the Gaekwar at Umrat, where he received the customary dress of honour presented to a retiring Dewan. He came to Bombay on Tuesday last, and after spending a few hours here, proceeded to Lanowli as guest of Subha Cashi. At the station he was met by Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, Messrs. Balcrushnarao Bhaskerrao Pitale, Shastri Bhagvant, Wamanrao Nana, and a deputation of Madrasee merchants in Bombay. After conversing with the Shastri (to whom a present was made) and with other gentlemen the Dewan Bahadur entered the reserved saloon, when he and his party were garlanded and the customary presents were made.

VICIOUS DOGS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Runchordas Vithaldas, a Hindu, was charged by Inspector Walker with omitting to take such order with his dogs as would ensure the safety of human beings. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, defended the accused. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution, and they deposed to their having been bitten by the dogs. They admitted that it was the first time that they complained to the police of their being injured by the dogs. Mr. Velinkar submitted that as this was the first complaint of the kind against the accused, and as he was not previously informed of the vicious propensities of his dogs, he could not be legally held responsible for what had happened. Now that he had become aware of the habits of his dogs, he would muzzle them or take such measures as would guard against probable danger. The accused was warned and discharged.

THE BOMBAY UNITED S. AND W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office No. 39, Apollo Street, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey presiding. The following directors' report was taken as read;—

Your directors beg to place before you their report for the year 1898, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for that period. The results for the year show a loss of Rs. 24,223-3-6. In terms of clause 110 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company, the agents have given up two-thirds of their commission since the company has not earned a profit of 4 per cent per annum. Your directors regret very much that the results of the year should show a loss, but the same have mainly been due to want of skilled labour that is mostly felt in the district where this company's mills are situated, and owing to circumstances over which they had no control, such as the prevalence of the plague necessitating most of the mill hands to leave their work and thus disorganising the cotton industry of this city. Your directors beg to report that the new machinery mentioned in the last report as having been ordered out from England to replace old ones and for extension, such as carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate and roving frames, meldrum furnaces and the mules have all been received and have already commenced working during this year; as also 5 self-feed regulators and one 5 bowl calender machine subsequently ordered. The mules have been erected in the extended room over the weaving shed of the mill premises.

Your directors beg to report that Messrs. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina and Furdunjee A. Cursetjee Furdunjee, the auditors appointed by you at the last general meeting have examined the company's stocks at the mills as they stood on the 31st December 1898, and found the same in order. Messrs. Mulraj Khatau and Dwarkadass Dharamsey, two of your directors retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your mill property including stock, is now insured at Rs. 18,24,650-0-0. You are requested to appoint two directors and two auditors for the current year and to fix the remuneration of the latter.

The report was adopted. Two of the directors, Messrs. Mulraj Khatau and Dwarkadas Dharamsey, were re-elected directors of the company. The same auditors were re-appointed and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the agents for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The customary complements to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

LORD CURZON AND THE AMEER.

I FIND the statement made in some of the Anglo-Indian papers that Lord Curzon and the Ameer of Afghanistan are on such friendly terms that they are in the habit of exchanging letters quite regularly. On the other hand, a writer who seems to know the East well declares that the Ameer regarded it as something of an affront that the man he had treated as a friend should be placed above him. However this may be, it is certain that Lord Curzon did thoroughly enjoy his visit to Cabul in the far-off days when he was still a globetrotter, and had not yet found his place in life. There are plenty of amusing stories current in society in reference to that visit. One of them is that Mr. Curzon—as he then was—wanted particularly to see a review of the Ameer's troops.

The Ameer, with many apologies, expressed his regret that this was the one favour he could not grant. "Why?" asked the astonished Englishman. Because some one of the soldiers was sure to take a pot shot at either the Ameer or his guest, and that would necessitate executions on a scale so wholesale that he (the Ameer) shrank from the necessity.

Mr. Curzon asked then how many people had the Ameer found it necessary to "remove" because of acts of treason or insubordination. "About a thousand a year" was what he made out the answer to be. And the Ameer had then been reigning for eleven years; which made eleven thousand "removals"—a tidy total! I believe that on one occasion a whole family, to the fourth generation, was extirpated because of an attempt to assassinate Sir Salter Pyne.—*M. A. P.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

THE final report on the wheat crop of the Central Provinces, season 1899, reads:—

The annexed statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's wheat crop in the form prescribed by the Director-General of Statistics in his letter No. 7, dated the 24th February 1893.

The conditions of the season were everywhere unfavourable to a good wheat crop. The heavy rain of the monsoon prevented the proper preparation of the land, and its abrupt cessation at the end of September impeded successful sowing, and caused germination to be defective. Thereafter no rain worth mentioning was received till February, when it was too late to do much good. Everywhere the crop languished for want of sufficient moisture; the straw was short and the ears thin. In particular localities also hail and frost did further damage, notably in some of the northern districts.

The full area devoted to wheat before the recent series of bad years was 4 million acres: the average of the last ten years is 3 2-3 million, and the average of the last five 3 1-4 million acres. In the famine year 1897 the area fell below 2 million, in 1898 it had recovered to 2 1-5 million, and this year there has been in spite of adverse conditions at sowing time, a small further recovery to 2 1-2 million acres. The increase, amounting to 16 per cent., over the figures of 1898 is common to every district in the Province, and is slightly larger than was anticipated in the last forecast, which issued from this office on the 28th February.

On the other hand, the district outturns, as now reported, are with one exception smaller than those estimated in the last forecast. The two largest outturns, 81 and 80 per cent. of the normal, are reported from Mandla and Nimar respectively, but they are both districts in which wheat is relatively unimportant. In Nimar, where the irrigation of wheat is extending, the irrigated crop yielded a very good outturn, but the dry crop was extremely poor. In Jubbulpore, the plateau districts of Betul, Chhindwara and Seoni, as well as in Raipur and Belaspur, three-fourths of the normal yield has been obtained, and in Hoshangabad and Nagpur, both important wheat-growing districts, the crop is 70 per cent. of normal. In Narsinghpur, Damoh, Chanda and Balaghat only 60 per cent. is reported; in Saugor, where the crop in fifty villages was entirely destroyed by hail in February, 53 per cent., and in Bhandara only 45 per cent. Lastly, in Wardha, where the conditions of drought were somewhat more intense than elsewhere, the Deputy Commissioner reports the yield as only 22 per cent. of the normal, as against 45 per cent. previously estimated by him. This estimate I am unable to accept. The circle reports gave this low figure for only one tahsil, the crop in the other tahsils ranging from 35 to 40 per cent. of the normal, and for the whole district the crop could not have been less than 33 per cent., which figure I have adopted for the purpose of the statement attached.

Over the Province as a whole the outturn works out to 67 per cent., just two-thirds, of the normal on an area 31 per cent. below the average of the past ten years, and 37 per cent lower than the standard area under wheat in more prosperous times. This crop would be termed by the people a nine-anna crop all round.

The outturn of the season is calculated to amount to 458,642 tons, or 16 per cent. less than the outturn of last year, 5 per cent. less than the average outturn of the last five years, and 33 per cent. less than the average outturn of the last ten years. These averages have themselves been lowered by the poor crops gathered in some of the years to which they relate. A normal crop on the full area would yield approximately a million tons. The outturn of the year is less than half that amount.

The exports from the 1st October up to the end of April for the past seven years contrast as follows:—

Year	Exports in thousands of maunds.
1892-93	2,030
1893-94	1,796
1894-95	674
1895-96	680
1896-97	469
1897-98	783
1898-99	800

It must be remembered, however, that the exports for the period just closed relate mainly to the crop of 1897-98, and that the new wheat has only come into market during the last month or six weeks. The exports of the last two or three weeks show no signs of the expansion usually noticeable at this period of the year. It is of course possible, if the coming monsoon is favourable, and the prospects of the succeeding winter crops are good, that surplus stocks will be brought on to the market later on in the year; but for the present, unless a brisk foreign demand should spring up, exports promise to be exceedingly dull. Chhattisgarh and the Jubbulpore district (which is also fed by wheat from Mandla and Seoni) may show some improvement on last year's exports, but these are the only localities in which improvement seems possible.

Prices continue decidedly low, the wholesale rate per maund ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12-0 in the principal markets of the Province, that is, 20 to 30 per cent. lower than at the same date last year, and 35 to 50 per cent. below the rates of the famine year. The lowness of prices is due to the plentiful supply of autumn food-grains, to better crops in neighbouring Provinces, and to the slackness of the foreign demand.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

THE final report of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces, season 1899, is as under:—

The annexed statement contains details of the areas and estimated outturns of the current season's linseed crop in the form prescribed by the Director-General of Statistics in his letter No. 7, dated the 24th February 1893.

As regards the character of the season I have nothing to add to the remarks contained in the forecast of February last. The crop is sown earlier than wheat, and did not suffer to the same extent from defective germination, but the drought and heat experienced in November and December caused the young plants to wither in the lighter soils or on sloping lands; and in some of the northern districts damage was done by frost to linseed growing in low lying situations. Local damage from cloudy weather when the crop was in flower is also reported from Chhattisgarh. The quality of the crop was, moreover, very uneven within the limits sometimes of a single tahsil.

During the years of severe drought, 1895-96 and 1896-97, the area sown with linseed diminished to comparative insignificance (under half a million acres against nearly a million and a half, the then quinquennial average). In 1897-98, there was an increase of 34 per cent., and, the outturns being fairly good, the people were encouraged to place a larger area under the crop in the current year, the further increase amounting to 22 per cent. In a few districts, where linseed is unimportant, there has been some decline in the area sown, but the increase in the important linseed-producing tracts of the Nagpur-Wardha country and Raipur has amounted to 41 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. The total area of the current season's crop is now shown by the field-to-field returns to be 830,783 acres, 30 per cent. below the quinquennial, and 20 per cent. below the decennial, averages.

In no district, owing to the causes mentioned, has a full normal crop been harvested; the outturn in Wardha (where the area sown with linseed amounts to one-eighth of the Provincial total) being only 37 per cent. of the normal. In Chhattisgarh and the Satpura districts, the estimated outturns lie between 70 and 90 per cent.; the Nerbudda valley returns from 60 to 75 per cent.; the Wainganga districts and Saugor 60 to 67 per cent.

In Damoh the crop is returned at only 45 per cent. of the normal; and the wretched yield of the Wardha crop has already been mentioned.

Over the Province, as a whole, the outturn works out to 66 per cent. of the normal, or the same as the wheat crop. This is equivalent to what the people would call a nine-anna crop.

Expressed in tons the estimated yield is only 58,393 tons, or 16 per cent. less on an area 22 per cent. larger than the yield of last year. Compared with the quinquennial and decennial averages respectively, the outturn is only 22 and 24 per cent less; but the crops of the past several years have been so deficient either in extent or yield that these averages have themselves fallen very low. In 1893 the yield was estimated to be as much as 133,000 tons, the outturn of the present season is thus less than half a normal yield on a full area.

The exports of the period, October 1st to April 30th during the past seven years, contrast as follows:—

Year.	EXPORTS. In thousands of maunds.	Approximate equivalent in tons.
1892-93	1,072	38,000
1893-94	1,397	49,000
1894-95	374	13,500
1895-96	391	14,000
1896-97	124	4,500
1897-98	490	17,500
1898-99	625	22,000

As linseed is harvested sooner than wheat the figures for 1898-99 include a certain proportion of the new crop. The crop in the Nagpur country (Nagpur and Wardha) is estimated to be 16,500 tons against 19,000 last year. On the other hand, the Chhattisgarh crop is only slightly smaller, and the exports from that tract should be maintained. The wholesale prices range between Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per maund, and are on the whole much the same as they stood this time last year.

DIVINE SERVICE.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

THE feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be held to-morrow (Friday) at St. Michael's Church, Upper Mahim. The High Mass followed by General Communion, will begin at 6 a.m. The service in the evening, with solemn vespers, will commence at 7 p.m., at which the very Rev. Dr. D'Monte will preach.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·448	Calm	1	112·6	81·6	22	...	0·00	−1·10
Sirsa	29·511	SW	6	110·3	82·1	27	?	...	...
Delhi	29·500	W	7	108·7	85·9	21	...	0·00	−0·21
Agra	29·513	SW	9	111·5	89·4	24	...	0·00	−0·11
Cawnpore	29·499	WNW	4	111·5	88·0	19	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	29·486	WSW	8	111·6	83·2	21	..	0·00	−0·33
Jhansi	29·543	W	6	111·8	92·7	16	...	0·00	−0·29
Jacobabad	29·482	E	4	119·0	82·0	56	...	0·00	0·01
Karachi	29·610	W	15	92·4	80·2	81	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·588	W	8	109·1	85·9	32	...	0·00	−0·14
Ajmere	29·613	W	13	104·9	81·5	36	...	0·00	−0·06
Deesa	29·684	WSW	10	105·6	80·0	64	...	0·00	−0·05
Ahmedabad	29·698	SW	4	105·3	82·1	59	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	29·652	W	22	99·3	78·9	66	...	0·00	−0·11
Jamnagar	29·672	SSW	24	95·6	79·7	62	..	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·693	W	12	105·4	72·8	77	..	0·00	−0·31
Bhavnagar	29·696	WSW	13	106·1	83·2	52	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·708	W	11	86·6	81·3	78	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	29·653	W	17	105·5	82·5	61	...	0·00	−0·22
Indore	29·670	W	11	103·1	80·1	53	...	0·00	−0·78
Saugor	29·580	NW	7	108·8	83·1	36	...	0·00	−0·26
Jubbulpore	29·590	W	2	109·0	90·6	54	...	0·00	−0·51
Hoshangabad	29·623	NW	3	109·6	91·2	40	...	0·00	−0·30
Khandwa	29·683	W	10	104·2	85·6	36	...	0·00	−0·67
Raipur	29·589	SW	9	108·5	81·0	57	...	0·00	−0·65
Nagpur	29·629	W	11	112·2	89·5	4	...	0·00	−1·29
Amraoti	29·688	W	13	100·4	81·8	62	0·08	0·08	−0·81
Akola	29·638	NW	12	103·6	75·2	45	0·15	0·15	−0·62
Surat	29·706	SW	10	96·7	82·1	68	...	0·00	−0·65
Malegaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	29·754	W	7	89·4	82·5	68	...	0·00	−2·83
Poona	29·740	NW	14	92·5	73·8	72	..	0·69	−0·43
Ahmednagar	29·742	NW	5	93·4	71·4	82	1·10	2·36	...
Aurangabad	...	WSW	?	99·9	69·2	81	0·26	0·26	...
Sholapur	29·731	W	8	97·7	73·5	69	...	0·26	−1·16
Ratnagiri	29·751	NW	5	88·4	78·9	70	0·33	0·46	−5·87
Belgaum	29·741	WSW	15	85·3	72·7	84	...	1·52	−0·19
Goa	29·775	NW	11	86·0	74·4	91	0·85	1·12	...
Karwar	29·787	N	5	84·2	71·5	80	2·23	4·76	−3·80
Mangalore	29·819	Calm	3	82·8	73·9	92	3·42	3·85	−3·80
Calicut	29·837	ESE	5	82·2	72·0	87	1·05	3·88	−3·49
Cochin	29·836	NNE	L	87·0	74·7	86	0·50	4·30	−1·82
Bangalore	29·815	WSW	12	85·[illegible]	66·3	81	...	0·36	−0·92
Secunderabad	29·635	SW	9	102·7	77·6	58	...	0·04	−1·01
Masulipatam	29·697	WSW	11	102·2	83·0	71	..	...	−1·02
Bellary	29·768	Calm	6	96·2	73·2	60	0·95	1·43	+0·93
Cuddapah	29·741	W	G	102·7	78·9	55	...	0·00	−0·97
Madras	29·720	W	8	100·0	81·0	49	...	0·11	−0·33
Coimbatore	29·793	W	9	91·4	72·1	54	..	0·00	−0·39
Trichinopoly	29·787	WSW	10	101·7	77·3	63	0·16	0·16	−0·21
Negapatam	29·769	SW	6	100·5	79·4	53	..	0·00	−0·40
Colombo	29·874	SW	13	85·0	78·5	80	...	2·77	+0·11
Aden	29·759	N	8	95·3	83·3	70	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L, Light, M, Moderate, F, Fresh, S, Strong, H, Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Amraoti, Hoshangabad, Bangalore and Trichinopoly, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Ajmere, 22 at Neemuch, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Secunderabad, and 16 at Bangalore, Akola and Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the mean of the season at Lahore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Indore, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola and Secunderabad, and the minimum 6° to 10° in excess at Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 119° at Jacobabad and the lowest 73° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and on the Malabar Coast.

Heavy rain has fallen at Mangalore (3·42") and Karwar (2·23"); over an inch at Ahmednagar (1·10") and Calicut (1·05"); nearly an inch at Bellary; light to moderate showers at Akola, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cochin and Trichinopoly; and a few drops at Amraoti.

The monsoon appears to be a little strengthening on the West Coast and the general weather conditions are favourable for rain all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Ratnagiri. At Bombay the weather conditions though still slightly unfavourable show a decided improvement and are now becoming more and more favourable for rain. Local showers are likely in the Madras Presidency, Berar and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

WEDNESDAY: The barometric changes have been slight and unimportant, and the pressure conditions generally similar to those reported yesterday. The barometer reads considerably above normal over the Bay, and moderately above over North Bombay. Winds are variable and lighter than usual along the West Coast, but over the Bay a strong south-south-west wind is reported. Over North Bombay and Behar the wind is easterly, and in the remaining districts generally westerly. The weather is rainy and unsettled over Burma, Assam and part of Bengal, as well as over the west of the Peninsula, and feeble monsoon conditions have apparently set in. In both districts at Akyab and Silchar the rainfall has exceeded four inches, at Mangalore three inches, and at Dhubri and Karwar two inches. The mean temperature is very high for this time of the year at the Central Provinces, while it is low over North Bombay, part of the West Coast, and in Burma and North East India. The highest maximum reported is 119 degrees at Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·715
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·3
Dew Point		75·8
Relative humidity of Air		·729
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded ll 10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		82·7
General Directions of wind*		SW, W, NW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	151

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 6.

10 p.m.	84·1

WEDNESDAY.—JUNE 7.

6 a.m.	83·0
10 a.m.	86·7
3 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	88·4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th June, 1899.

1. Capt. A. J. Peile, R. A., having returned from leave resumes his duties from the 6th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOT the least of the many evils affecting France is her consumption of alcohol, says the "Lancet." It is known that the honest glass of light wine which used to meet the wants of the ordinary Frenchmen is now supplemented with sprit in all forms, and that France is first of all countries in the amount of alcohol which is consumed. The "Figaro" is devoting a series of papers to the discussion of the question and to a statement of the disastrous effects which are already apparent in the French population. In the years from 1861 to 1865 there entered the asylums of France 14,983 insane persons; in the same space of time twenty years after there entered more than 57,000. Short of insanity the "morale" of the French workman is rapidly deteriorating under the influence of alcohol. In Normandy the women are as bad as the men, and the infants are getting "eau-de-vie" in all their food.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bombay, 2,019 tons, Captain T Turner, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain T H Hide, will sail to-day for Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE s s Devonshire, 2,363 tons, Captain A Coull, will sail to-day for Antwerp and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mahomed Jaffer Shoostry and friend, Syed Abdool Wahab and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J S Hutchinson, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Akyab, 8th May, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger. During the voyage she experienced fine weather from Akyab to Colombo and thence bad to Cochin and then fine.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Froggatt			K N & Co
Wilberforce	2003	Willis			Bombay Co
Ravenshoe	2357	Pingelby			C & Edulji
Vasna	504	Rickford			M M & Co
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Kt Errant	4747	Jones			K N & Co
Bhodesia	2299	Bate			C & Edulji
Canara	1210	Scott			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2038	Smith			M M & Co
Ileafee	373	Nacoda			A Munjee
Coromandel	2783	Vibert			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Y Maru	2038	Nunome	Yokohama	15-6	N Y K
B	City of London	2056	Scarf	Karachi	10-6 F	Forbes & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Mauritius	12-6	B & P S N Co
D	Clan Grant	2070	Elliot	Madras	10-6 F	M & Co
G	Safari	892	Christiansen	Zanzibar	12-6	F Heyer
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Bombay	2019	Turner	Antwerp	8-6	J M & Co
M	Clyde	2199	Denny	Aden	10-6	P & O Co
N	Anatolia	2490	Wilks	Genoa	14-6	Bombay Co
O	Moorgate	2082	Harland	Liverpool		N Y K
P	Zulu		Smith			W A G & Co
Q	Setos	1153	Carstens	Zanzibar	9-6	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanali ......517 Budroo ...... Sphrd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Dictator	2659	Jones	London		K N & Co
2	Algoa	4897	Hansford	Marseilles	13-6	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporito	Hongkong	8-6	F Baldovino
4	Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk	7-6	K N & Co
6	Socotra	3919	Hide	China	8-6	P & O S N Co
8	Chilka	1477	Hutchison	Rangoon	10,6	M M & Co
9	Meridian	2221	Wilson	Hamburg	9-6	Bombay Co
10	Devonshire	2363	Coull	Antwerp	8-6	W & A G & Co
12	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	17-6	P & O Co
15	Patna	1161	Acheson	Zanzibar	14-6	M M & Co
16	Florida	2 50	Chapman	Dunkirk	8-6	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola ...... 497 Robertson ......Karachi......9-6 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Moshtari ......1746 tons gross......B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·40 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Chilka s	Hutchinson	Akyab, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Fazilka s Ballaarat s	Goss Field	Calcutta. Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bombay, Turner, for Antwerp.
" Devonshire, Coulf, for Antwerp and Liverpool.
" Pemb, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
" Socotra, Hide, for Yokohama.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Wilberforce, for Havre, Antwerp and Liverpool.
" Ravenshoe, for Liverpool.
" Chilka, for Calcutta, etc.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macneil s—207 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 6 cases biscuit, J Inderji.

Clan Grant s—4 cases writing paper, K Abdool Hoosein; 49 bales printing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally.

City of London s—1,455 cases chemicals, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Crewe Hall s—3 cases soap and 140 cases candle, Essabhoy M Abdeally; 100 casks chemicals, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co.

Clan Grant s—7 bales paper, M Munirbhoy; 26 bales writing paper, A H Russoolbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—6 cases stationery, Framji Nowroji; 7 packages writing paper, Hussonally Abdoolally; 5 cases medicine, Cursondas Nathoo and Co; 9 packages chemicals, Babaji Sakharam and Co.

Arabia s—7 cases bacon, W B Green and Co.

Carthage s—31 cases oilmenstore, 11 cases provision and 38 cases medicine, Badroodin Nazaraly.

Dictator s—12 cases chemicals, Essoofali Mahomedally and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—2 cases marble paper, B Jankidas.

Socotra s—60 casks earthenware. F Fischer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—2 casks rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonji.

Rheinfels s—4 casks rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Remus s—159 barrels mineral lubricating oil, Standard Oil Co; 20 cases tobacco manufactured, J Ratilal and Co; 5 cases stationery, etc., V Runchordas and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—3 cases brandy, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM CHARENTE.

Arabia s—13 cases brandy, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Silesia s—12 cases glass bangles, Framji Ardaseer Daver and Co; 3 cases stationery, G Esmallji; 8 bales paper, Cumroodin Abdool R Brothers; 28 cases glass bangles, F R Papa and Co; 10 bales papers, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

Imperator s—24 cases glass bangles, K Gangji; 20 bales tissue paper, N Abdoolally; 3 cases glassware, S M Cassam; 5 cases glassware, W H Nobel and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Arabia s—5 cases glass beads, F R Papa and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ravenshoe s—202 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co; 64 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee; 3,000 cwt wheat, Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 26,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 3,517 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 30,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co.

City of London s—35 bales wool, 1,000 cwt wheat, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,002 cwt myrabollams, N Futehally and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

Morgate s—12 cwt masoor, Bauer and Krause.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—2,865 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Meridian s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 225 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3,999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Kt Bachelor s—12,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat. W and A Grahama

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,065 cwt rapeseed, Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy; 4,02 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwt wheat, Owen and Ukell; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Bmbay s—16 cwt gum, John L Kirsten and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wilberforce s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed, W and A Graham and Co; 6027 cwts linseed, 16,964 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2091 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—2000 cwt rapeseed, Magjee Valubdas; 2000 cwt poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algoa s—990 cwt linseed, and 5419 cwt wheat John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 45 cwt bysabole Abdool R Bhaloo; 91 cwt cloves N Meanee; 355 cwt Sharkfins 1 3-4 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 125 bales twist P F Talati; 200 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co; 200 cwt Kismis Quan Lan Eooo; 100 bales twist H A Esmall and Co.

Yamaguebi Maru s—162 cwt sandlewood M M Essabhoy; 93 3-4 cwt Kismiss and 1 cwt jardaloo Quan Lan Eooo; 500 bales twist Tata and Co.

Socotra s—1 cwt ivory, M M Essabhoy; 290 cwt sharkfins Hassum Alloo and Co; 394 cwt sharkfins and 12 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co.

Tientsin s—4,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, The Hope Mills Limited.

FOR SHANGHAI.

R Rubattino s—200 bales twist, Talati and Co; 350 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata and Co; 55 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ld; 200 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yomaguchi Maru s—1000 bales cotton Tata and Co; 300 bales cotton The Metsin B Kaisha; 707 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Tientsin s—3000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yomaguchi Maru s—250 bales cotton, The Metsin B Kaisha.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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FINE ENGLISH WATCHES
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CHEAP,
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

CONSOLS were quoted at 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, at 108 7-8. French Rentes were 1·4 cent. higher, at 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan fell off by 1-2 per cent., to 114 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities by 1-16 per cent., to £66 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 60 1-2 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·88 dollars. Some £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 3,170,000 quarters, compared with 3,150,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation yesterday was 29s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Repseed was quoted at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal, market firm.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday. The day's sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 5,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firmer.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 1-4 cents. in New York; Futures were 2 points higher both for September and December, at 5·93 and 6 cents. per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899	1898.	1899
Tuesday's Receipts	8,000	6,800	1,100
Three days' "	27,000	18,000	3,100
Since 1st September......	8,103,000	8,391,700	6,560,800

The local Cotton market has been firm to-day, with a fair enquiry. Exporters bought some 600 bales, and the Mills 1,100 bales. Forward quotations were given at Rs. 166 for "Good" Broach, March delivery, and Rs. 134 for "Fully Good" Bengal for January.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	8,467	bales.
Wheat..................................	44,249	cwts.
Linseed	7,840	"
Rapeseed	11,875	"
Gingellyseed	926	"
Poppyseed	4,848	"
Castorseed	1,975	"
Rice....................................	22,175	"

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three moathts' sight credits. There was but little business reported and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs .... 1·89 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet at 101 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents, 101 3-16 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Munmar Press are Rs. 12 1-2 higher; Mofussil and Breul's Cawnpore, Rs. 5 each. Ripon Mill are Rs. 10 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols..........................	108 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers..................	66 13-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
April					
19	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Socotra		
28	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur ...	Bombay	22	Perim.
May					
21	Yin Ye, I J Dredger No1	Wettre	Amsterdam...		Japan
	General.........	Gauld	Hamburg......		Zanzibar
	Oceana	Crawford.....	London		Sydney
22	Odessa	Akinoff	Odessa		Vladivostok
24	Arabistan ...	Wall	Bussorah	24	London
	Volturne I. gun boat ...	Giudice.........	Mussowa......		Mussowa
	Caledodien ...	Riqueir	Marseilles ..		China
	Golconda......	Burkitt.........	London	25	Calcutta
	Karlsruhe ...	Bardeleben ..	Sydney		Bremen
	Cataluna	Baste	Manilla		Barcelona
	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur ..	Perim		
25	Egypt.........	Langborne ..	Bombay	25	London
	Aries	Disney	Barry.........		
	Clan Macfarlane	Mac Mahon...	Calcutta		London
26	Koning	Doherr	Natal	26	Hamburg
	Emmak	Gaunsden ...	Karachi		Hull
	Rewa.........	Morris	Calcutta		London
	Mobile	Whittingham	Cardiff		
	Woodcock ...	Laird	Somali coast..		
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	27	Bombay
27	Falcon	Craig	Zanzibar		
	Wissmann ...	Mackenzie ...	Hodeida		
	Chiltern	Starkey.........	Suakin		
	Muristan	Wayman	Bussorah......		London
	Goa.........	Jacob.........	Bombay		
	Oldenburg ...	Gathemana...	Bremen		Sydney
	Canara	Scott	Zanzibar	28	Bombay

Aden, 28th May, 1899.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, *interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at Sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to the same restrictions as Philippine Islands.

Private telegrams in secret language can be accepted for Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.

Till further notice telegrams in Code cannot be accepted for Bolivia.

*Delagoabay-Mozambique Cable interrupted.

Cable Benny Kamerun interrupted.

Cable laid from Swakopmund (at head of walfish bay) to Mossamedes and to Capetown.

Rates to Swakopmund two annas added to those for Capetown communication at present with Swakopmund interrupted.

*Owing to interruption Delagoabay, Mozambique Cable, traffic with South Africa subject extra delay of twelve hours.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th May 1899, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	3,30,000	7,000	4,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	197	4	281
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	21,69,829	55,78,584	1,10,604	78 59,017
Total for 18 weeks...	23,02,829	59,08,584	1,17,604	83,29,017
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,22,666	3,66,918	9,855	4,99,439
Per mile of Ry do.	73	219	6	298
Total to corresponding date do. ..	19,18,693	54,10,460	97,147	74,26,300

Decrease for the week..........Rs.	29,
Increase to date .... "	9,07

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

LYNCH—May 30, at Nowgong, C I, Eleanor, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor A B Lynch, Military Works Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

WE have received the reprint of an article on plague contributed by Mr. E. H. Hankin in excellent French to the "Annales de l' Institut Pasteur." The paper, covering a great deal of ground, is too long for adequate analysis, but there is much in it of special interest to Bombay. It is satisfactory to note that the writer cordially acknowledges the energy with which the Municipal Executive dealt with the outbreak and the liberality with which the Corporation voted the funds required to deal with the emergency. This recognition is the more notable in view of the extraordinary violence with which Dr. Bitter, the German expert, sent with Dr. Rogers Pasha by the Egyptian Government to study the epidemic in this city, attacks the Bombay Municipality in the current number of the *Zeitschrift fur Hygiene*. Mr. Hankin examines with care the phenomena attending the recurring epidemics of plague in Bombay, and subjects to scientific tests the different theories advanced to account for the visitation and its spread. This examination shows the danger of arriving at general conclusions from particular facts until they have been verified by prolonged observation. When the plague declared itself in Bombay in the end of September 1896, faith was universally placed in the efficacy of disinfectants, in cleansing, and in the lavish use of quicklime in whitewashing infected houses. Yet if the infection of a locality be due to rats, as experience seemed to prove, it is almost impossible to stop the contagion by disinfectants, for a house may be reinfected from day to day. Mr. Hankin's view has been established that disinfection, carried out with a profusion never equalled in the history of hygiene, could not prevent the spread of the plague into every quarter of the city. The continued spread of the disease gave to rise to the impression that the Municipality was deficient in energy. Yet at the time when this charge was made by the Chamber of Commerce the executive was employing 30,966 persons, specially enlisted for the cleansing and inspection of the sewers, the streets and the houses, a number equivalent to an army of 200,000 extra hands employed in a city with a population like London. There was no apathy. The most rigorous measures were taken in the very beginning to stamp out the disease. These included the destruction by fire of bedding and clothing, the disinfection of the rooms and houses where cases occurred, the isolation of the sick, and the destruction or exposure to the sun of suspected grain, the infected houses being played upon by fire-engines with carbolic acid as if they were on fire; yet these drastic measures were described by the Health Officer, who understood the real situation, as simple palliatives.

Before the disease became epidemic rats had been dying in Mandvie in great numbers, and it could scarcely be expected that disinfectants could prevent the spread of an epidemic propagated by rats. Nevertheless all that was possible under the circumstances was done. In the affected part of Mandvie, consisting of about 180 houses, 2,970,000 gallons of a solution of carbolic acid were thrown into the sewers. This undoubtedly had the effect of eliminating the rats from that locality. As the disease spread, quicklime in vast quantities, especially in Kamatipura, was freely employed, many of the streets being treated with hot lime three times over, but without any tangible result, that part of the town suffering more than any other. Mr. Hankin points out that from the chemical point of view quicklime has the serious disadvantage of neutralising most disinfectants, and especially carbolic acid, which it rapidly absorbs, and thus becomes inert. Bacteriologically it has a further drawback, that plague bacilli easily survive the action of that and other alkalines, while readily succumbing to acids. To prevent the reinfection of houses, acid disinfectants are preferable to hot lime. The earlier experience in Poona seemed to justify reliance on lime-washing Apparently under its influence, the epidemic fell away rapidly. This was held to be a proof that ordinary sanitary measures will kill the plague. But in a short time the epidemic returned with greater intensity than ever, notwithstanding the free use of lime and other disinfectants. Nevertheless, the comparison of the mortality in Bombay with that of European cities where preventive measures of a similar character were not resorted to seems to show that the steps taken in the city greatly mitigated the effects of the outbreak. At Marseilles, in 1720, 86,000 perished in a population of 247,000, the mortality being 348 per thousand. In London, in the great visitation of 1665, 86,596 were carried off out of 460,000 people, being 149 per thousand. In Bombay, in 1896-97, a population of 846,000 lost 19,849, or 23 per thousand. The difference, it must be admitted, is very great. If it be said that the enormous mortality was due to the greater virulence of plague infection in temperate climates, the reply is that in 1690 Bombay was almost wiped out by a visitation of plague. Sir James Campbell gives the facts in the "Gazetteer": "Of eight hundred Europeans, only fifty survived; six civilians, six officers, and less than forty English soldiers. There was but one horse left fit to be mounted, and a single pair of draught oxen. Bombay, which before had been one of the most agreeable cities in India, was transformed into a desert of desolation." What might have happened in these later visitations if things had been left to take their own course in reliance on the climate of Bombay, need not be discussed, nor would reliance on the periodicity of plague and the certitude that after running its brief course, it dies down, at all events for a time, be altogether prudent. Yet that course has been recommended with great confidence and much reiteration even after the experience of four successive years. It is certain that even palliative measures have considerable value, though no one now believes that any means yet employed can stamp out the disease and make an end of it.

In a certain private hospital, where disinfection was somewhat neglected, it was found that the friends of the patients were themselves attacked with plague. When disinfectants were freely used, the contamination ceased. A large religious edifice was pulled down after infection, no disinfectants were used, and five of the twenty coolies employed fell victims to plague. Nothing of the kind occurred in the numerous infected houses pulled down by the Municipality where disinfectants were used. Mr. Hankin succeeded in arresting an outbreak by disinfecting the well in which he discovered plague bacilli. Before the disinfection, fifty-two cases had occurred in the village, and the outbreak ceased when carbolic acid had been thrown into the well. The water was brackish, and therefore only used for ablution, and by the men more than the women. The former were the chief victims, and it was notable that whole families were never attacked as in other villages where rats conveyed the disease. Mr. Hankin found reason to doubt the generally accepted belief that plague cannot come where there is a free exposure to air and abundant ventilation. When it first appeared in Bombay, the disease was wholly confined to the grain merchants and lodgers living in large airy houses above the godowns in which grain was stored. To account for this, it was supposed that the breeze brought the infection from the large storehouses, filled with grain, on the Port Trust Estate. In support of this view the fact was adduced that no cases had occurred on the ground-floors, which were protected from the currents of infected air coming from the Port Trust godowns. Nevertheless, subsequent experience in other quarters of the town showed that the greater number of cases occurred on the lower floors. In Mandvie, the lower floors were used only as shops and godowns. For reasons which are set forth in much detail the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Hankin is that deficiency of ventilation and even overcrowding are not important elements in the diffusion of plague. It is due to the bad construction of houses with earthen floors which are easily accessible to rats, the most important agent in the propagation of plague in a great city. In the sorely afflicted villages scattered about in the thinly populated region north of the city, nests of young rats were often found in the chupper roofs when they were pulled down to get rid of the plague. The contention that free ventilation is not incompatible with plague is supported by the fact that monkeys which live in the open air are as susceptible to plague as dwellers in overcrowded chawls. As Mr. Hankin says, there is a great deal to be learned about the incidence of plague before any theory can be regarded as definitive. Meanwhile M. Haffkine's prophylactic inoculation, and the curative serum obtained on the Pasteurian lines followed by Dr. Yersin and Dr. Lustig, promise to be the most efficacious means of combating a dangerous malady as yet but little understood.

REAR-ADMIRAL DAY HOST BOSANQUET is to succeed Rear-Admiral Douglas as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station, the latter, as we stated yesterday, having been selected as a naval lord of the Admiralty. Admiral Bosanquet was born in 1843, thirteen months after his predecessor, and joined the Royal Navy in 1857, a year after him. He obtained his commission as sub-Lieutenant in 1862, and was promoted Lieutenant the following year. He became Commander of the Royal Yacht in 1874, Captain in 1882, and Rear-Admiral in May 1897. For some time prior to his last promotion he was Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Ships, and in command of the Impregnable, formerly the 121 gun-ship Howe, which has changed her name twice since launching in 1860. The new admiral is a tall, powerfully built man, and a typical British sailor-man. He has seen service and wears a medal, but he is the only flag-officer whose war services Lean ignores. Rear-Admiral Archibald Lucius Douglas, who relinquishes command of this station, took over charge only sixteen months ago in Bombay, bringing with him his wife, two daughters, and a son, who serves as a naval cadet on board the Eclipse. Admiral Douglas joined the service in 1856. As midshipman and subsequently as lieutenant of the Arrogant he was present at all the engagements of her boats and the Naval Brigade up the rivers Congo and Gambia during her commission on the coast of Africa. He served as gunnery lieutenant of the Aurora and commanded a gun-boat on the lakes of Canada during the Fenian rising of 1866. For three and a-half years he was senior staff officer of H. M. S. Cambridge, when he was promoted to the rank of Commander. Next he served as Instructor in the use of Harvey's torpedo to the Channel and Reserve fleets of 1872, and was selected by the Admiralty to proceed to Japan as Commander of the Naval Mission to instruct the Japanese Navy. He served as Director of the Imperial Japanese Naval College in Yedo for two years; received the thanks of the Emperor of Japan and approval of his services from the Admiralty while holding that appointment. During the Naval and Military operations in the Soudan in 1884 he was captain of the Serapis, and received the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star. Subsequently Admiral Douglas was a member of the Ordnance Committee, from August 1887 to August 1890, and was appointed A.-D.-C. to the Queen, 1st January 1893 to 9th November 1895; vice-President of the Ordnance Committee, 1896; and became Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, 15th January last year. He was the first Commander-in-Chief for many years to visit the Persian Gulf, this being in connection with the French coaling station scare at Oman. He acted under instructions, doubtless, in coercing the Sultan. But that was not the only unfortunate outcome of the trip to Muscat. Admiral Douglas went in midwinter and appeared to have jumped to the conclusion that the horrors of a stay in the Gulf had been exaggerated, and he promptly ordered one of the torpedo-catchers up there in the hottest part of the hot weather. What the unfortunate officers of that craft are enduring at this moment Admiral Douglas will never know. No ship afloat is less suited for the duty on which she is engaged. But against this mistake of the retiring admiral must be placed his exchange of the little gunboat Redbreast for the cruiser Pomone, which materially strengththens the East India Squadron. The Pomone was commissioned the other day, and is now on her way to this station. The Redbreast is a sister ship to the Lapwing, Trush, Ringdove, and half-dozen other little ships which were built ten years ago. They are 165 feet long by 31 broad, and carry a complement of 74 men. The Pomone is of the Pelorus class of twin-screw cruisers, smart-looking, handy ships that can "go anywhere and do anything." Eleven of them were built within the past year or two at a cost of £140,000 each. They measure 300 feet by 36 feet 6 and steam twenty knots against the Redbreast's imaginary thirteen. The Pomone like the others of her class carries a complement of 225 men, and thus the East India Squadron receives an augmentation of 150 men by the exchange. She is longer by thirty-five feet than the Melpomene and Marathon now on the station, draws four feet less water, and carries practically the same complement of men, while her armament is more modern and her coal capacity greater. The exchange may be considered the crowning feature of Admiral Douglas's command in the East.

MR. ROBERT WALLACE, M. P. for East Edinburgh, whose death is reported, was the successor of "the Great Russell" as editor of the *Scotsman.* He had previously been, for many years, minister of Old Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, and Professor of Church History in the University of Edinburgh. He was recognised as one of the best debaters in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and since he entered political life, furnished many illustrations of his dialectical skill. From the Church he went to journalism, and from journalism he fled to the Law and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1883. A London "personal paragraphist," penning the portrait of Dr. Wallace, said:—He marks in a measure the highest type of human victory—the conquest of self, and has settled into a scheme of life in London the antithesis of the life to which he was trained in the North. All the traditions of Edinburgh, who in none but a Scot who has lived amid the fierce asceticism and cold towers of the Northern Athens can rightly understand or realise, have been ruthlessly put aside. A new life has been faced, and, instead of the erudite state associated with a Chair of Philosophy in Edinburgh, and a pulpit in the chief of the City Tabernacles, we have Mr. Wallace in a stuff gown practising law at the High Court of Justice, editing a paper in Fleet-street, and representing a constituency in Parliament, all of which, in the eyes of the worshippers at Old Grey Friars, is intensely godless. It is, however, the ideal life of the man of capacity, and Mr. Wallace is as much at home in the Law Courts as he was in his professorial chair, and is infinitely more amusing in the House of Commons than he could ever be in his pulpit in Old Grey Friars. In politics he styled himself an Independent Radical. He was against Home Rule, but he defeated the Unionist candidate at the last General Election by 449 votes, a considerable fall, however, from his 1,441 of 1886 and 1,160 of 1892.

THE new regime at the great Government farm at Hissar, in the Punjab, which was taken over by the Civil Veterinary Department, last year, and placed under the charge of Veterinary-Captain Gunn, is already making its results for good apparent. In the few months that have so far elapsed, the income has been increased by getting in tenants able and willing to pay rents equivalent to the letting value of the land, while a large area has been brought under cultivation, and arrangements made whereby dairy produce, to the value of something like fifty thousand rupees a year, will be produced, in addition to the cattle, for Commissariat Transport purposes, which it is the primary object of the farm to breed.

UNLESS the Improvement Trust are quicker, observes a correspondent, they will find it hard to justify the demolision of any houses in 1st Nagpada and the improvement of the district. From the summary of deaths prepared by the Health Officer, for the week ending 6th June, we find the death rate in 1st Nagpada is 18 per 1,000, Malabar Hill being only just below it.

IT is stated, we know not with what truth, says the "Planters' Gazette," that Raja Veaugopal, Captain Firman, and O'Brien, the ex-bookmaker, intend in their own separate interests to contest the decision of the Calcutta Turf Club in the Mulbery case.

SIR C. MANSFIELD CLARKE, who has been unemployed since he left Madras and is anxious to do a little more practical soldiering, has been given the command at the Salisbury Plain Manœuvres this summer. The Cavalry will, as usual, be commanded by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, and much is expected from the intelligent leadership of Major-General Grant, who took up the appointment last year in succession to Sir George Luck. There will be two Cavalry Brigades, commanded respectively by Major-General J. D. P. French from Aldershot, late of the 19th Hussars, and Colonel Brabazon from Canterbury.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* says:—Apparently the matter of the Madras Surgeon-Generalship is not yet settled The Madras Government have protested to the Secretary of State against the appointment of any officer other than Colonel Branfoot, who is their selection. The Government of India, however, have nominated Colonel Sinclair, who is two years and a half senior to Colonel Branfoot, and the Secretary of State will no doubt accept the Viceroy's nominee.

THE celebrated German explorer, Herr H. Thomann Gillis, arrived in Rangoon by the Madras steamer on Monday. He was accompanied by his wife, another lady, and four assistants, and intends making a stay of about four months in the country, with the intention of studying the habits and manners of the people. He leaves for Pagan shortly, and will probably remain there some time. Herr Thomann Gillis, who has been sent out here by the Berlin Museum, does not consider the rainy season an unhealthy time for travelling.

DR. D. A. D'MONTE and Mr. Ratanjee Bhikajee Karanjavalla have been elected representatives on behalf of the Bandora Municipality to vote for a candidate to be appointed on the Legislative Council from the Northern Divison.

MAJOR-GENERAL BOYCE-COMBE succeeds Major-General Moorsom when the latter gives up the command of the Rawal Pindi district.

WITH the approval of the Government of India we understand that His Highness the Kour Sahib, brother of the Maharaja of Patiala, has been appointed Finance Minister in place of the present incumbent.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. BARRETT, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, is appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Martin appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in India.

THE Mysore Government appears to have a leisurely way of reviewing departmental reports. We have to-day (Monday) says the local "Mail" received a copy of its review, dated the 6th ultimo, of the Report on Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year 1896-97!

ORDERS have been issued for the administration of the recently demarcated tract of country south of the Namwan River in Northern Shanland. That part of the tract which has hitherto been administered as part of the Shan State of Mongmit will continue to be administered as part of that State, and the rest of the tract which has hitherto been under the China Government, will be administered as part of the Bhamo district of Upper Burma.

THE Rangoon Cantonment Committee are approaching the Municipality with a view to transferring the civil administration of the Cantonment to that body, the reason being that Government appropriated the proceeds of the sale of certain portions of land excluded from the Cantonment limits, which would, it was hoped, be credited to the Cantonment Fund, and cover the cost of constructing the staff officers' and officers' quarters. The loss of revenue from the excluded area exceeds the saving from the reduction of the establishment due to the exclusion, and consequently the grant-in-aid is now objected to. An excessive demand on the Imperial Revenues will rise proportionately, with effect from the date of the transfer. Military rights will be safeguarded, the transfer not effecting the military buildings, fortifications, parade ground, wells, and the existing rights regarding Madras lease houses will remain unchanged, while owners of Bengal lease houses, who will become their own ground landlords by purchase, are given security of tenure, enabling them to replace the present dilapidated buildings with substantial houses, resulting in the enhancement of revenue for the Municipality, which under the present conditions the Cantonment Committee cannot hope for.

THE Nilgiri Railway has once again been brought into a condition to resume goods traffic, which, it is announced, will begin to run from the 15th proximo. Passengers will not be carried up or down for another month. It cannot be said that the unfortunate experiences of the line of late have had an assuring effect on the public mind, and it has yet to encounter the severity of two monsoons in prospect. The removal of the "debris" of the late landslip, is said to have cost over four lakhs of rupees, and there is still damage to property in the vicinity to be adjusted.

THE cordite factory on the Nilgiris, the construction of which is held in abeyance pending settlement of certain questions regarding the composition of that explosive to prevent the great heat it evolves and the consequent erosion of the gun barrel, is to be located in the Arvanghat Valley within a short distance of the Wellington Cantonment, and not far from the new road to Ootacamund. A hundred acres of land are to be appropriated at a cost of 5,000 rupees, and the factory is to stand in the middle of this area in isolation to avoid the consequences of a possible explosion.

MARRIAGES have been arranged between Mr. John Liebenrood, of Nellacotta, Nilgiris, son of the late Captain John Liebenrood, R.N., of Prospect Hill Park, Tilehurst, Berks, and Florence Annette, elder daughter of Mr. Charles Ernest Tritton, M.P., of Cromwell Road, London; and between Ralph Elrington, Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, eldest son of General F. R. Elrington, C.B., Colonel-Commandant, Rifle Brigade, of Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and Ada, eldest daughter of General Dowker, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, of South Elms, Eastbourne.

A COIMBATORE correspondent writes:—"Mr. C. E. P. Vernede, late of Coonoor, but at present residing at Coimbatore, and Mr. N. Davidson, of Ootacamund, have succeeded in selling their whole block of 10,000 acres of forest land to a Company in London for a considerable sum of money. These gentlemen have now got another concession of 16,000 acres of heavy forest land, negotiations for the sale of which are now proceeding. Mr. Vernede, who is an old and experienced planter and a sound man of business, has been offered the general management and agency of the whole block. Cultivation of coffee, tea and cardamoms are to be undertaken at an early date."

AT the last meeting of the Paris Municipal Council, M. Paul Escudier, we learn from the "Gaulois," put forward a proposition that a street of Paris be named after the eminent critic, the late M. Francisque Sarcey. The suggestion was favourably received, and the hope is expressed that the street to bear the famous critic's name may be found in the Batignolles quarter, not too far from the Rue de Douai, which Sarcey loved so much.

A LETTER from the special correspondent of the "Navy and Army Illustrated" in Samoa says:—"The English and Americans are working together most heartily, and it is pleasant to witness the brotherly comradeship that exists between them." Regarding the saystem of triple control of the islands, the correspondent adds:—"The present system cannot give peace to this island if such men as the German Consul and the German Chief of the Apia Municipality are to be the instruments of its exercise."

YET another memorial to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in connection with the opposition to Sir W. B. Richmond's decorations, this time signed by distinguished men of all shades of opinion. Among the signatories are the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Onslow, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lecky, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. In view of the dissatisfaction felt in many quarters at the decorations now being executed in the Cathedral, they earnestly appeal to the Dean, before proceeding further with the work, to take the opinion of a strong representative body of experts as to the desirability of the character of the decorations.

A CONTEMPORARY is just now paying the penalty of having published some days after its receipt a letter announcing the advent of the nightingale's song. It is now inundated with correspondence claiming priority in the matter of hearing the singing of the bird. According to one writer, the woody part of Wimbledon Common by the Beverley Brook is a favourite resort of the nightingale, also Richmond Park, and the copse contiguous to Kingston Valley. A lady at Ashford gives the earliest date of hearing, viz, April 8, since when, she states, the birds have been singing night and day with marvellous beauty and power.

ACCORDING to the "Morning Post," news has been received in Liverpool from the French Gaboon of an outrage upon British traders, calling for strict inquiry and full redress. Three traders belonging to an English firm, which has carried on business in the French Colony for a quarter-of-a-century, have been seized and imprisoned and their goods confiscated by a French trading company, with a trading concession two years old. On April 20, the date of the news, the English traders were still imprisoned at Tsogo, on a branch of the Ogowe River. Whatever the trading rights of the French company may be, their seizure of British traders is clearly an outrage of a very serious nature.

THE Old Age Pensions Committee will doubtless consider, before making their report, the disadvantages, as well as the benefits, of giving every man a claim to an annuity after a prescribed age. "A Poor Law Guardian" tells us that, according to his experience, it is a common practice for old soldiers in receipt of a pension to spend the intervals between one quarter-day and the next in the work-house, and the guardians are not allowed to deduct more than six pence a day from the allowance for the maintenance of such men. One of them died lately, according to medical evidence, from excessive drinking. His pension was 2s. 1d. per day, but he had spent most of his time in the workhouse.

"ENGINEERING" draws attention to some statistics recently published at the instance of the Russian Finance Ministry. There are at present open to traffic 26,750 miles of railway in Russia, and in course of construction, or decided to be built, no less than 7,400 miles of railway. Of these about half will be built as State railways, while the rest will be constructed by private initiative. According to the present calculations, at least, the bulk of these lines will be ready in a couple of year's time, making an aggregate of over 34,000 miles, in addition to which new projects are continually coming to the fore. In 1886 the total number of passengers carried amounted to 37,885,000 persons, which figure ten years later had risen to 65,500,000 persons.

CONCERNING the Law as to Stamping Receipts, the Lord Chief Justice delivered judgment in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* the Carlton Bank, Limited. The Attorney-General claimed to recover forty-eight penalties of £10 each from the defendant bank for having in forty-eight instances neglected to affix a stamp to what it was contended was a receipt for an amount over £2. The defendants had employed a solicitor to collect small debts at a fixed salary. When he recovered the money he handed it over to the defendants, and their cashier or secretary initialed the amount in a book which was then handed back. The Crown contended that these entries were receipts; but the defendants argued that they were merely made by way of check between the defendants and the officials of the bank. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said he felt obliged to come to the conclusion that the entries were receipts within the meaning of the Act. There was nothing which prevented him drawing the inference that the officials of the bank acted with the authority of the bank; he thought the bank was a party to the entries. There would be, therefore, judgment for the Crown for £480, but he did not think that the Inland Revenue authorities should be advised to press for the whole of the penalties, as those acting for the bank might well have supposed that they were violating no provision of the law by acting as they did. Judgment was given for the Crown, and a stay of execution granted with a view to an appeal.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Four fresh cases of plague have been reported at Alexandria, and the total number of cases there from the outset now amounts to fourteen.

RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Americans have resumed hostilities to the northward of Manila and driven the Filipinos before them, but suffered fearfully from the heat, achieving nothing practical.

THE NEW NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR THE EAST INDIES.

Rear-Admiral Bosanquet will replace Rear-Admiral Douglas as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND JAPAN.

At the instance of Mr. Chamberlain, the Dominion Government has disallowed the British Columbian, anti-Japanese Act.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

SITUATION REGARDED AS GRAVE.

JUNE 7.

Various and contradictory rumours are current regarding the result of the Conference at Bloemfontein between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger.

The *Times* of this morning, in an article on the Transvaal question, says information has reached us precluding any hopefulness as to the result of the Conference, and we fear that President Kruger has shown no disposition to meet the views of Sir A. Milner on any important point. It would, therefore, be idle, the *Times* adds, to attempt to disguise the gravity of the situation.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. H. Cockburn Stewart, C.M.G., the Administrator of Seychelles.

DECLINE OF PLAGUE IN PUNJAB.

CHOLERA AT DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

No plague cases have been reported in the infected area in the Punjab since the 4th instant, on which day the number had fallen to one, and the villages of Sodhian, Bhangal and Lodhipur are now declared free. Cholera, on the other hand, seems to be spreading, eleven cases with three deaths being reported from Dera Ismail Khan, also one fatal case from Haripur, Abbottabad district.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEW MEASURES TO BE INTRODUCED.

In addition to the introduction of the Companies Registration Bill already announced, the business before the Legislative Council meeting, on the 23rd, will probably include the introduction of the following four small measures: a Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act by empowering the local Governments to require houses outside any particular town to be described for registration purposes with respect to Government survey maps of the locality concerned; a Bill to validate marriages solemnised by Missionaries in the Travancore and Pudukkottai States, who believed themselves to be but subsequently proved not to be qualified for the purpose; a Bill to further amend the Northern India Canals and Drainage Acts by empowering the local Governments to make rules to define the occupiers who are liable to pay water rates, also permitting lumbadars to collect water rates from sub-tenants, as they already do, from the tenants; and a Bill to amend the Indian Whipping Act by enabling juveniles to be punished with whipping, thereby saving them from going to jail when convicted of any offence punishable in the ordinary course with imprisonment instead, as at present, of restricting the permission to substitute whipping for imprisonment in cases of offences under the Penal Code. The measure also empowers whippings to be applied as a preventive in cases of attempt to commit as well as of actual commission of the offences above mentioned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Pye, 22nd Madras Infantry, is about to be transferred to the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Major J. W. Beatty, R. A. M. C., retires with effect from the 14th instant.

Mr. D. Donald, Political Officer, Khyber, proceeds immediately on three months' privilege leave.

The garrision of Sadda, in the Kurrum, which was increased to 150 rifles in March last, when trouble with the Chamkannis seemed possible, has now been again reduced to its normal strength of eighty men.

Lieutenant W. G. Listan, I. M. S., officiates in medical charge, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Majors F. G. Bond and H. G. Swayne, R. E., have been selected for continuous service in India.

HAILSTORM IN THAL CHOTIALI.

IMMENSE DAMAGE.

An extraordinary hailstorm occurred recently in the [illegible]al Chotiali district, damaging the crops, while 536 [illegible]ttle are reported to have been destroyed by the hail [illegible]d the flooding of the Vitakri River.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN POONA.

POONA, JUNE 7.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived in Poona from Mahableshwar, this evening, at 7-30. The arrival was private. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the Private Secretary, and Captain A. D. Young, Aide-de-Camp, was met on the station by Captain Crawford, of the Governor's Bodyguard. In the same train came Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Secretary to Government, and Mrs. Edgerley, also Surgeon-Captain Church. Sir Robert and Lady Low arrive to-morrow. After signing the plague book, his Excellency drove to the W. I. Club for dinner. Lord Sandhurst leaves to-night for Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia, from Trieste to Bombay, sailed this afternoon for Karachi.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 7.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 7th inst.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY MUSIC.

REVIVAL OF "AIDA."

A NEW BALLET.

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE eightieth anniversary of Her Majesty's birth will be duly commemorated on Wednesday in the churches. At St. Paul's Cathedral at the eleven o'clock service the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach. The service will begin with Dr. Watts' hymn "O God, our help in ages past," sung, of course, to Croft's noble tune, "St. Anne's" while the service music which has been selected and will be directed by Sir George Martin will include Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest" and the "Te Deum" composed by Handel to celebrate the victory of Dettingen in 1743. Musicians will recollect the dispute which raged a few years ago upon the question whether Handel borrowed the materials of his "Te Deum" from a similar work by an alleged Italian priest, Francisco Antonio Urio; or whether somebody, using Urio's name, concocted a clumsy imitation from Handel's own music. The point does not now particularly signify, for the Dettingen "Te Deum" is by general consent one of Handel's later masterpieces, if only as an example of workmanship. At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at the one o'clock service on Wednesday, Dr. Creser will include the National Anthem, and probably one of the Coronation anthems. At Westminster Abbey, at 5, the extra choir and an orchestra will take part in a special service, the music of which has been selected by Sir Frederick Bridge. It will include Mr. Edward Elgar's "Imperial March." Sir Frederick Bridge's version of "God Save the Queen," the "Old Hundredth," Sir George Martin's Diamond Jubilee "Te Deum" in A, which, two years ago, was sung before the Queen on the steps of St. Paul's and Mendelssohn's Psalm 115, to be sung, for some reason, in Latin, although it was, of course, long ago published in the tongue understanded of the people." There will also be services at many other churches. At the Opera, in accordance with custom, it is probable that the annual performance of the National Anthem will be reserved till June 3 the day on which the Queen's birthday will be officially kept.

The first week of the opera season, during which Mr. Grau has mounted no fewer than seven works, ended with a performance of "Aida," given on Saturday, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, and of a much larger audience than has for some years past been attracted to Covent Garden by Verdi's Egyptian opera. Indeed since Madame Patti relinquished the part of the dusky heroine, "Aida" has only occasionally been heard here. The reason of its revival on Saturday doubtless lay in the fact that the part is one of the best in the repertory of the new prima donna, Madame Litvinne. In stage presence, perhaps, she was scarcely an ideal representation of the Ethiopean prisoner, but she acted with great intelligence and force, and sang like a true artist. M. Plancon was a noble exponent of the mimic of the High Priest, and Signor Ancona, in his highly melodramatic impersonation of Amonasro and repeated old successes. The cost was, however, otherwise not a particulary strong one; for a more powerful Amnoris than Madame Homer was needed, although the young lady looked pretty enough in the costumes of the Egyptian Princess; while Herr Dippel, vigorous Rhadames, was hardly in good voice. The triumph scene is now shorn of some of its effects, and the Egyptian trumpets, which, when the work was first produced at Covent Garden, created something like a sensation, are replaced by dummies. On the previous night "Faust" was given for the "second debut" of Mdlle. Strakosch as Marguerite. Again this young lady showed herself in a hackneyed part a thoughtful and quite unconventional actress. Her voice, it is true, unless indeed she is still suffering from stage fright, seemed hardly large enough for Gounod's music, but at any rate the new comer will be useful enough at Covent Garden in the lighter parts of the repertory. Mdlle. Thevenet, who made her debut as Siebel, has a good voice, but is quite an amateur actress. M. Saleza was Faust and M. Plancon made his reappearance as Mephistopheles, a refined and dignified, if not particularly sardonic, impersonation of the character. To-night Frau Gadski, the Americo-German prima donna, will make her debut as Elizabeth in "Tannhauser," in which opera also M. Van Dyck will appear for the first time this season, and Dr. Muck, of Berlin, will make his London debut as conductor. The rest of the arrangements of the week we have already announced.

Familiar scenes, presented in an artistic manner, are always a certain draw, either at a theatre or a music hall, and if the hearty reception which was accorded to the new ballet "Round the Town Again," which was performed at the Empire last week, is any gauge of its subsequent popularity, a successful future is assured. It contains four tableaux, culminating in a Covent Garden Ball, more gorgeous than the original. The story, what there is of it contains a dash of patriotism which stirs the house to demonstration in the first scene when a score of 21st Lancers arrive at Charing Cross and the three officers are met by their respective sweethearts while Binks, a trooper (Mr. Will Bishop), is also welcomed by his affinity in the person of Mdlle. Cora. All meet again in the Royal Arcade, Bond Street, where a little crossing sweeper supplies a somewhat unnecessary touch of pathos, and a pretty dance of "Tigers" concludes the scene. From Hyde Park Corner we find ourselves in the vestibule of Covent Garden Theatre, when Mr. Will Bishop passes away the time with a-penny-in-the-slot dance, after he has been transformed into what Miss Montrose would call a "gollywog," by what would seem to be the twin brother of our greatest perruquier. But the Covent Garden Ball was the scene which excited the greatest enthusiasm, and it was noticeable that there was little or no individual dancing. Every few minutes Mdlle. Adeline Genee would take the stage and execute a number of pirouettes; but it was the delightful round dances and the constant movement of everybody upon the stage which really caused the applause; and when the curtain fell upon a scene more riotous, more picturesque, and even more attractive than the original, the house refused to be satisfied until all concerned in the production had come before the curtain several times. Last week the ballet played an hour and a quarter, but the management will doubtless assist the piece considerably with the necessary cuts before many days have passed.

"Carmen" is another opera which has suffered from successive conductors and stage managers. The fact is not generally known that two of Carmen's airs are struck out, and have, indeed, never yet been sung in England. One is a fully-developed song for the heroine, after she has consulted the fatal cards in the bandit's cave, and the other an elaborate scene of remorse in the final act, in the place where the ballet from "The Fair Maid of Perth" is now absurdly interpolated. The last tableaux, too, might, with advantage, be restored to the place designed by the composer. To allow the fatal quarrel to take place outside the bull-ring is ridiculous, for it must certainly have been observed and stopped by the passers-by. At the new Opera Comique, Paris, the fight, I believe, takes place in the space under the wooden erection of the amphitheatre seats, and in the dark. In the original the finale to the opera was a tableau in which the victorious Escamillo, sword in hand, was seen leaning over the dead bull, while the chorus of spectators triumphantly sang the song of the Toreador.

It is good news that we have that clever and accomplished actress, Miss Annie Russell, amongst us again. Miss Russell reached London last week, and will lose no time in starting upon rehearsals of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," the piece in which she is making her reappearance at the Duke of York's for a series of four matinees, about the end of the month. Should the new comedy prove successful, efforts will be made to find a place for it in the evening bill at some West End Theatre, Mr. Charles Frohman, who sailed last week from New York for England, also hopes to be able to conclude arrangements for the appearance in London, some time during next month, of Miss Maude Adams, the young actress who has made for herself in the United States an almost phenomenal reputation. On Monday of last week Miss Adams essayed for the first time, the part of Juliet; at the Empire Theatre, New York, with such success that on the following day no less a sum than £4,000 was taken at the box-office by way of advance booking.

Mr. Fred Morgan has produced a very pleasing and attractive work in "The Sunshine of His Heart." An old man is seated under a spreading tree, and around him are gambolling a party of little boys and girls. The scene is laid in one of those delightful old English gardens the still calm of which is appreciated even by those who find little else to attract them in country life. An excellent reproduction in photogravure has just been brought out by Messrs. C. M. Faulkner and Co., of 79, Golden Lane, E. C.

The private view of the Exhibition of Antique Needlework-Pictures, Caskets, and Mirror Frames, dating from 1600 to the early Victorian Era, will be held on Thursday next at the Modern Gallery, 175, Bond Street. The Exhibition which has been arranged by Mrs. Shaw (*nee* Crommelin) and Mrs. F. H. Anderson, is under the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and H.R.H. Princess Louise, and will be open to the public from the 26th inst. to 6th June.

In addition to the four purchases which have been made by the trustees under the Chantrey Bequest from the works in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition, those gentlemen have bought a water-colour, "Le Chateau d'O," by Mr. Charles Maundrell. The sales of pictures, both at Burlington House and at the New Gallery, this year have so far been rather more numerous and important than usual; the most conspicuous purchase just effected being that of "The Smugglers," by Mr. Napier Hemy, A.R.A., which is priced in the catalogue at £1500.

Lord Welby, Chairman of the L. C. C., opened the annual free exhibition of pictures at Bermondsey Settlement on Wednesday, when the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, the Warden, presided over a large attendance. Amongst those who lent pictures were the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Northampton, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir John Brunner, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Hobhouse and Viscount Morpeth. In all there were 175 pictures on the walls. Lord Welby, in declaring the exhibition open, said it was a pleasure to be associated with such work as was daily being done in connection with the elevation and education of the inhabitants of the poorer districts. If the Metropolis was to be governed with any progressive effect, and if the blots on our civilization, which were apparent to all, were to be removed, there must be co-operation among the various districts. The division of London into boroughs, each separate in itself, could only retard continued progress, and would be to some extent an abandonment of the great social problem which the County Council had set itself to solve. The exhibition will remain open till the end of the present month.

An exhibition of water-colour drawings by Mr. Arthur Severn—now on view at the Fine Art Society's—has to recommend it a great deal of variety. The painter has worked at home and abroad, in Scotland, on the Cornish Coast, in Cumberland and Surrey, as well as on the Riviera, at Assisi Florence, Lucerne and Algiers. He has painted Oxford and Durham, and Rouen and Avignon, and though he is best in the home landscape, yet when he crosses the sea, he changes not merely his mood, but, in a sense which Horace never anticipated, his skies too. He is essentially a painter of skies, of aerial effect of cloudland, of weather, and in dealing with these he is never over insistent. In No. 16 "Afternoon Sea-Scale," the sea is shown with the details of its wrinkled surface lost under the shadow of the cloud above, the sense of distance merely given by the white light on the horizon, all the interest is in the vapoury sky above. Again, No. 80, he takes the same subject, but a different aspect of it, the rain cloud, heavy and "dirty," at the fringe of it, but the light bursting through in parts—a spacious, airy sky, the sea beneath a mere foreshortened plain. A painter who is so true must necessarily be varied; so No. 23 has colour almost prismatic, and, next it, No. 24, "After Storm, Cumberland Coast," there is drama in the sky. These little aerial incidents, beauties of the world over head, unobserved by those whose eyes are only for the earth beneath, are rendered with a truth which makes them read for us like an entry in a diary, as when he seizes a momentary effect, No. 84, or a vivid one, No. 68. Several of the drawings have beautiful colour, though colour is not his strong point. In No. 49, "Sunsetting in Mist, Cumberland Coast," the pale, orange vapour gathered round the white disk of the sun gives beautiful contrast to the sky overhead pure and cold, and to the calm sea touched with gold as it ripples into the smooth sand. Wherever he seeks those sky effects he is master of his subject, and though he takes dramatic themes, as in Nos. 32, 33, 41, 51, 8, and 14, yet he is never theatric. It is probably this special study that gives him his eye for distance, for largeness of effect, and, especially for middle distance—as in No. 54 where he looks down from a height on the promontory below, and the group of islands in the quiet sea. He is less successful in his foregrounds, where he seems sometimes to lose a sense of scale—as in No. 61, with its disproportioned and distrubing daffodils, or, in No. 25 with that spotty figure on the seashore. Again, some of his work seems to challenge comparison—certaintly to suggest it—with Albert Goodwin, as in No. 45, "Assisi," and No. 82, "Moonrise over Tom Quad, Christ Church, Oxford." He has not either the refinement of colour, or the precision and delicacy of draughtsmanship of this artist. The "Assisi" is good careful work, the point of observation well chosen, and the distances well observed; but it wants the charm which the other painter would give to such a subject; while in the contrasted effect of moonlight and the warm flare of the gas, in the Oxford drawing, be misses the subtle and captivating poetry of Goodwin. Indeed, it would be hard to mention any painter, that is any living painter, who could rival this master of water colour in the little circle of subjects which he has made his own. Mr. Severn's grasp is stronger, and his ambit wider; he is less individual, and infinitely truer to local colour. He can paint the Thames wrapped in London fog, giving a beauty to that enveloping mist and dampness which only an asthmatic man will demur to, or he can put before us the huddled buildings of a Brittany town—No. 42—in the clearness of Continental air, where everything is sharp and defined, and the impression of panorama and not of detail.

By putting upon the stage Mr. Edward Fitzgerald's version of Calderon's "Vida es Sueno," Mr. William Poel and his associates of the Elizabethan Stage Society have undoubtedly provided their members with a dramatic curiosity, but it cannot be impartially said that they have introduced us to a play which, from any other point of view, is capable of affording much pleasure to an English audience of these days. Mr. Fitzgerald himself, like Mr. G.H. Lewes, was not unaware of the unsuitability of Calderon's works to the purposes of the English adaptor; but he can hardly have regarded "Life is a Dream" as hopeless, since he has been at the pains of cutting away the under-plot, shortening the unconscionably long speeches allotted to some of the personages, and otherwise taking such liberties with the text as even a Cibber or a Garrick might have shrunk from. As the play thus stands, it is simply the story of Prince Sigismund's incarceration in the tower by his superstitious father, King Basilio, and its sequel. Sigismund, having attained to manhood, is drugged by his gaoler and carried to Court, where on his awakening he is told the secret of his birth, and offered the succession to the Throne; but the young man's violence of character, and just resentment at the treatment he has received, render this experiment hopeless, and he is once more drugged and carried back to his prison, where, in accordance with per-arranged plans, he is persuaded for awhile that his adventures at Court have, like Christopher Sly's social elevation, been simply incidents in a dream. Ultimately, however, he discovers the trick, and is induced to place himself at the head of a rebellion against the King's rule, the successful issue of which brings the play to a close. All this is simple enough, but the extravagance of the incidents, and the exaggeration of the dialogue, tell greatly against it. Perhaps these defects would have been less felt were it not that the Society have chosen to assign the part of the violent Prince to a young lady, who, though she displayed power, was too obviously masquerading in doublet and hose. The performance, in general, though it suffered here and there from defective elocution, was, for a company of amateurs, one of considerable merit. The scenery was as usual confined to one simple "set"; the costumes however, were handsome, which is a fact equally in accordance with the Society's precedents.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 5.

HYDERABAD is veering round to its normal nine months of gaiety and unrestricted dissipation. The first evidence of a fresh lease of life in the Deccan is the weather. This has changed from furnace-like fumes to a cloudiness and coolness worthy of the best traditions of the monsoon, and private correspondence must have conveyed the fact to the hills, for we find Mahableshwar giving back all it took this year, and the Nilghiries likewise. A fortnight or less ago, Hyderabad was threatened with continual desolation, but now nearly all the familiar faces are back, with the exception of Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden, who will probably hold out at Ooty till the 11th or 12th instant. Mahableshwar has either made or marred its reputation as far as Hyderabad is concerned, for this year that pleasant resort attracted a good many visitors from Hyderabad and the neighbouring cantonment. The opinion of these visitors with go a long way to settle the dispute whether it would be advisable to go to Ooty or Mahableshwar next year.

As I said, the Resident and his amiable wife are still at Ooty, where, by the way, Lady Plowden was instrumental in getting up a brilliant fancy dress ball in aid of a charity. As a matter of fact, if one were to scrutinize the daily doings on the Blue Hills, it will be found that the representatives of Hyderabad were responsible for most of the sporting and social events up there. This is decidedly flattering to the gay spirits of the Nizam's soil. Most of them are to be seen about Secunderabad once more, and already schemes are in the air to keep the station busy and lively for the rest of the year. H. H. the Nizam, H. E. the Prime Minister, in fact everybody of note is concentrated once more within the four ends of this exceptionally gay country.

A brief retrospect of how life was lived in Hyderabad for three long hot months, shows that the officers of the Hyderabad Contingent at Bolarum and the few members of the United Service Club who heroically survived blisters or prickly heat of an incurable character, divided the honour of getting up some sort of amusement between them with "At Homes" by the former and dinners and dances by the latter. Colonel and Mrs. Heathcote are exceptional entertainers, and many a pleasant afternoon has been spent at their periodical "At Homes."

The Hyderabad Volunteers gave a dance in honour of the Queen's Birthday on Wednesday last. It was a grand success. The Volunteers turned out in white mess dress, which gave them a decidedly improved appearance from the everlasting regulation khaki. The officers of the corps had a good many guests, and both the upper and lower ranks seemed to blend harmoniously throughout the dance, the initiation of which was due to Sergt.-Major W. H. Potter. It has been proposed to hold these dances once a month. A tennis tournament of more than ordinary interest is being kept alive at the Volunteer Institute, Chudderghaut. The ladies' singles are at an end. Miss B. Moraes won it after a trying contest with Mrs. Beveridge. The winner gets a belt with a gold and enamel clasp presented by Mr. S. M. Mitra.

Messrs. B. D. Petit Sons and Co., of Bombay, have applied to the Nizam's Government for permission to erect ginning and pressing factories in those parts of the Nizam's dominions which will eventually be traversed by the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway. They state that they have started the Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited, and have selected Jalna as the first field for their enterprise. They have bought two pieces of land in this place, and thereon they wish to build their first factory. They have asked for exemption from all taxes leviable thereon, as well as from duty on all the machinery and building material, as an inducement to erect further factories and thus develop the resources of the country. The matter is under consideration of the Nizam's Government.

Mr. Frank Cutabert Crump, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, at present Assistant Collector and Assistant Magistrate of the 24-Pergannahs, has been appointed Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, in place of Mr. R. Buller Hughes, transferred. Mr. Crump joined the service in December 1897, and has therefore seen only about 18 months' service. The Second Assistant Residentship is an important billet, and we can only hope that Mr. Crump will justify his selection. But the practice of changing the Assistant Residents at Hyderabad so frequently in the course of a single year is hardly conducive to the evenness of magisterial and other business at the Residency.

Colonel Norman Stewart, late of the Bhopal Battalion, has taken over permanent command of the Hyderabad Contingent, vice Sir Montague Gerald, and from all appearances he is destined to be as popular as his predecessors. He is a fine specimen of a British officer, tall and commanding, and his social qualities will stand him in good stead.

Sir George White has demonstrated his ideas on the relations between Church and State in a somewhat unusual manner. The other day, the Commander-in-Chief ordered that nosoldiers who were choristers were to wear cassocks and surplices as such. The reason advanced was that the Queen's uniform was to be respected even in church. Hence choristers from the Lincolns, Cheshires, and 19th Hussars appeared alongside the surpliced choir in uniform. But this is mild in comparison to his Excellency's latest order. On Sunday last, keen interest was centered in the fact that all the British troops in garrison had to carry their rifles and twenty rounds of ball ammunition per man into Church. This thing had never been done hitherto, and although it is a pleasure to Tommy Atkins to suffer any burden, at all times and in all places, in obedience to command, still a good many people have yet to learn why it is necessary to fill the Anglican Churches in India with deadly weapons on so solemn and peaceful occasion as Divine worship.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made:—27th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. Sherlock, from 21st Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 32nd Pioneers.—Lieutenant H Cooke, to be Quarter-Master. 22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant de Labilliere, from 38th Dogras, to be Wing Officer, Corps of Guides.—Lieutenant C. Carey, from 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Major D. J. Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry to be Officiating Wing Commander. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Doveton from 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 35th Sikhs.—Lieutenant O. Gunning, to be Adjutant.

The Transfer of Lieutenant Marchant from 17th Madras Infantry to 3rd Madras Lancers is cancelled.

LADIES' WORK GUILD.

THE annual report of the Ladies' Work Guild (1898), of which H. E. Lady Sandhurst is president, Mrs. Stanley Smith, honorary secretary, and Mrs. D. J. Parakh, honorary treasurer, gives a most satisfactory account of the progress made in the year 1897-98. The report is clear and full, and shows at a glance the financial state of the Guild, what it has done, and is doing, and the extent to which it has benefited the institutions for which it made 1,585 garments during the year. We find with regard to this its chief work, that the Jamsetji Hospital received the greatest number of articles (452). St. Joseph's Foundling Hospital comes next, with 384 garments, St. John's Home, the Allbless, the Cama, the Motlibai, the Petit Hospitals all received a substantial supply of clothing. The Indo-British Institutions and the Widows' Home received between them 83 garments, and much flannelette clothing was, at the suggestion of H. E. Lady Sandhurst, bestowed on plague destitutes in April 1898. The report gives a short sketch of these various institutions, enabling subscribers and workers to say which charity they would select to work for. Seventeen new members are on the list this year, and much warm interest has been shown by old members. Lady Harris sent from England twenty girls' frocks for the Indo-British Institution. Besides annual subscriptions amounting to Rs. 985, the sum of Rs. 380 has been given in donations to the guild. The statement of accounts shows that there is a satisfactory balance in the bank, after the year's expenses have been paid. Working parties, well-attended, were held at the honorary secretary's residence, in April 1898, where sewing was vigorously prosecuted, but far the greatest amount of work was done in the members' homes. Demands for clothing are becoming more and more frequent, and the report very wisely asks for continued and increased support to enable the executive of the Ladies' Work Guild to meet the requirements of the various hospitals and institutions.

IN the "Young Woman" there is an interesting article on "Men I have Known," by Frances Power Cobbe. Miss Cobbe tells an amusing story of John Bright. She met Mr. Bright on the day the "Times" published a false report of Lord John Russell's resignation, causing that stateman serious inconvenience, and Miss Cobbe asked the great Free Trader what could have induced the "Times" to publish such a report. "I am sure," replied Bright, "it is because Delane is angry that Lady Russell has not asked him to dinner. He expected to go to the Russell's, as he went to the Palmerston's, to get his news at first hand." Miss Cobbe told Lord John Russell what Bright had said, and he replied, rubbing his hands and laughing heartily, "I believe it is; I do believe it is."

ANOTHER DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

RAID AT MATOONGA.

DURING the small hours of yesterday morning, a gang of dacoits, numbering about thirty-five, raided Matoonga, a suburban district of Bombay, causing terror amongst the residents, many of whom were attacked by the gang. It is supposed they are the same gang which made an incursion on Sunday morning in the Worlee District, but being emboldened by their previous success, they in their second expedition presented a more desparate front.

It appears that this party of freebooters, armed with sticks, bamboos, slings, and implements of house-breaking, such as crowbars and jemmies, attacked, at half-past 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, an isolated house, situated in the fields between the Dadur and Matoonga stations. It is an upper storeyed house, occupied by a number of tenants, mostly Hindus. When the gang entered the compound with torch lights, two of the residents, named Shamji Bhugwandas, a muccadum, and Bhowani Tejpal, a metha, who were sleeping outside, were aroused. Before they could make out what this "procession" was about, the assailant set upon Shamji, who fell down in a semi-conscious state. His companion, Bhowanidas, in the meantime made good his escape, shouting for assistance. After giving a sound thrashing to Shamji, the plunderers smashed a brass lamp, which was burning in the compound. Govind Sonoo, a mallee in the employ of the landlord, came forward to see what the matter was, and he was also attacked by the gang. Govind had scarcely managed to escape from further injuries, when a milkman, named Shivnath Parbattee, living in a hut close by, came out to see the disturbance. He was rather warmly received by the gang. He sustained contused wounds on the left arm and left leg. While they were thrashing Shivnath, his wife, Gungabai, ventured out to the assistance of her husband. She was ill-treated, and was robbed of a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 15, which she had on her person at the time. The booty seems to have given some satisfaction to the marauders, who left the woman unmolested, nor did they cause any further injury to her husband. A neighbour, named Bhimji Kuramsey, being aroused from his sleep by the disturbance, sent out his "mallee" Dhondu to see what was going on outside. The mallee was pounced upon and soundly beaten. Having kept at a respectable distance all those who had ventured to interfere with them, the gang devoted their attention to break open the house. They first burst open the door of the room occupied by one Hujarimull. They entered the place, smashed a portion of the furniture, and ransacked the room with torch lights. The gang secured property, of the value of Rs. 55, from this room. In the meantime, Bhimji, who resides in the next room, went into an inner apartment together with his two friends, Hujarimull and Hirji, and having placed his family in a secured room, bolted the door from the inside. A few minutes after this, one of the doors of the room gave way to the heavy knock of the dacoits and the gang rushed in. Hujarimull and Hirji in their fright concealed themselves under a cot. The gang attacked Bhimji, a man aged about fifty. He struggled with the assailants, snatched a stick from one of them, and delivered a couple of angry blows to a man. He was, however, soon overpowered and felled to the ground. Bhimji's mother came out of the inner room to the rescue of her son. She was also attacked by the outlaws and knocked down. Bhimji sustained a fracture of the left forearm and a cut on the head. Her mother, Parbutee, however, escaped with light injuries. The robbers then all of a sudden left the house and escaped in the darkness in the direction of Dharavie. Their flight was accelerated by the appearance of Damodher Purashram, who lives in a building close by and who with a few friends returned to Matoonga from Bombay by the Poona passenger train. Superintendent Roberts, on being apprised of the affair, immediately proceded to the scene with a number of policemen. He was followed by Inspector Meyers. By the time the police arrived, the gang had left. On a search being made in the surrounding fields, a portion of the property, consisting of clothes and a sling, which were evidently dropped by the robbers in their hurried flight, were recovered. The injured persons were attended to by Dr. Bhaishanker, of Dadur. None of the injured would go to a hospital. Mr. Hartley, Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were early on the scene, and made very minute inquiries. No arrests have been made. Special police arrangements have been made in the suburban districts by posting armed and mounted police at different outlets, leading to Dharavie, Naigaum, Matoonga, and Worlee. It is said that these freebooters form part of a gang of dacoits who had been, for some months, the terror of Thana and Nagpore districts.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada........	3	2	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	3	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	2	9
Total	13	9	102
Total plague deaths to date...	46,607	40,523	
Same date, last year 1898	8	4	72

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A SPECIAL sitting of the Insolvency Court was held, yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding.

RE PESTONJI JIJIBHOY SHROFF.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to effect substitute summons on two of his creditors. The hearing of the matter was further adjourned till a fortnight.

RE HIRJIBHAI RUSTOMJI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mauker moved for leave to serve notices and a month's extension of the interim order. The application was granted.

RE KAIKHUSHRO CURSETJI NARIMAN.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted extension of the interim order for two months.

RE PESTONJI FRAMJI BHANDARA.

The insolvent applied for and obtained extension of his interim order for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharge: Ibrahim Abdool Karim and others; Hormusji Framroze Master, Cooverji Cowasji Mistri, Ramchandra Narayan Dhagle, and Thakoreji Visram.

IT is proposed to commemorate the anniversary of the foundation of the Colony of Western Australia by a dinner, to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday, June 1. It is hoped to make this the first of a series of annual dinners to be held on that day, to form a reunion of West Australians and those interested in that Colony.

IT is significant that in the election to the fauteuil in the French Academy rendered vacant by the death of M. Edouard Herve, one vote was cast for M. Zola in the first ballot. The new member is M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, who was elected by 20 votes out of 36, his opponents being M. Rene Bazin and M. Emile Faguet. M. Deschanel is a comparatively young man, having been born on the 15th February, 1856. He is a member of the Bar, a brilliant orator, and has done an enormus amount of literary and journalistic work, much of it of an abstruce kind but he has written some things notably "Figures de Femmes," crowned by the Academy, and "Figures Litteraires," of a lighter character.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. K. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office. There were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Hartley Kennedy, Mir Aun Ali, K. N. Kabraji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

WATER METERS.

The Committee resumed consideration of the letter from the Commissioner, forwarding proposals for the levy of water-rates by meter measurement, during the year 1899-1900.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved: "'That the following clause (3) be substituted for the existing clause (3) of para. 1 of the Rules for the levy of water rates by meter measurement during the year 1899-1900, received with the Commissioner's letter No. 2795, dated the 6th May 1899:—(3) For all premises not falling within sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2) of this rule, with the exception of dwelling-houses (including chawls) the charge shall be at the rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons, exclusive of any meter rent; for dwelling houses (including chawls) the charge shall be at the rate of 9 annas per 1,000 gallons, exclusive of any meter rent; provided, however, that forwater supplied to the latrines only of such premises the charge shall be at the rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, exclusive of meter rent as aforesaid."

Dr. Ismail remarked that by a previous resolution they had fixed a rate of 9 annas for bungalows and 12 annas for dwelling-houses and chawls. He thought the arrangement was not only unfair, but oppressive, inasmuch as the rate would be so prohibitive as to prevent poor people from making use of water even for domestic purposes. He was not opposed to applying meters generally, since they were giving discretionary power to the Commissioner to put meters. But he was certainly of opinion that the rate ought to be lowered, in order that people might not make such economical use of water as to suffer from diseases.

The Commissioner remarked that he did not object to the change proposed by Dr. Ismail.

The motion was then put to the vote and agreed to.

Mr. C. N. Wadia next moved an amendment to the effect that schools and colleges should not be exempted from the water rate. Mr. Wadia observed that the owners and proprietors of the school in Bombay made large profits, and no exemption was necessary in their case.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali moved the omission of buildings appurtenant to schools and colleges and principals' and professors' quarters from the list of religious, charitable and educational institutions, which were proposed to be exempted from the water rate.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The remaining proposals were passed as they stood.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, recommending sanction of an extra compassionate allowance of Rs. 2,000 to Mrs. Glover, the widow of the late Inspector Glover, of the Health Department, who died of plague on the 1st January 1897. Mrs. Glover was paid Rs. 3000 as compassionate allowance in February 1897, but she now applied for an extra allowance on the ground that her husband had caught plague in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Cuffe, in moving the grant of an extra allowance of Rs. 2,000 remarked that they were all agreed that Mr. Glover was one of their best executive officers, and considering the fact that he had sacrificed his life in discharging his duties, he (the speaker) thought that the extra allowance was richly deserved.

The proposition was agreed to.

Three more applications of a similar nature were then considered, and the Committee resolved to pay to the relatives of the following persons sums mentioned against their names as compassionabe allowances:—Hospital Assistant Gopal Powar, of the Maratha Hospital, Rs. 50; Mr. K. M. Chonkar, Resident Medical Officer in the Maratha Hospital, Rs. 300; and Mr. Balkrishna Ramchandra, a compounder in the Maratha Hospital, Rs. 70.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT KURACHEE.

Dr. Viegas had given notice of motion requesting the Municipal Commissioner to inform the Committee whether he had adopted any precautions tending towards the prevention of importation of cholera from Kurachee, and whether he had communicated with the Port authorities with this object.

A letter from Captain S. Evans, I.M.S., Assistant Health Officer of the port, enumerating the various precautions that were being taken to guard against the importation of cholera, by sea, into Bombay, from Kurachee, was read before the meeting. He stated that all ships which arrived from Kurachee or which might have called at Kurrachee en route from some other port were obliged to enter the port of Bombay in quarantine. Every such ship was boarded and inspected by an officer of the Port Health Staff. Shipping companies had been asked to order their commanders to avoid taking on board either fresh water or food-stuffs at Kurachee. He had reason to believe that this had been done. Ships' crew were, he was informed, prohibited from going ashore at Kurachee. Up to the present no vessel infected with cholera had arrived in harbour.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE CHIGGER.

The weekly summary of births and deaths having been laid on the table, Mr. Mir Aun Ali drew the attention of the Committee to the occurrence of six "chigger" cases on the previous day, and inquired if any steps had been taken by the Commissioner with a view to check its progress.

The Commissioner said that special measures were being adopted by the Government in the matter.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SIGNALLERS' DISPUTE.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

IN reference to the dispute which has been going on between the signallers and the G. I. P. Ry. Company, we have received the following correspondence for publication:—

Bombay, 5th June 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Since writing to you our letter of this morning Mr. Vidyadhar Shankar, who was a signaller at Kalyan, and Mr. Ganesh Gangaram, also a signaller at Kalyan, have seen us. They inform us that they went to the General Traffic Manager's Office for a settlement of their accounts and found that they were not going to be paid the full sum which they claim to be due. When the amount was offered to them they were asked to sign the usual receipts which are receipts in full satisfaction. They naturally objected to sign such receipts, but offered to give a receipt for the sum actually paid, but payment was declined unless they signed receipts in full. They had therefore no alternative but to come away without a settlement of their account and without receiving any money. All this trouble would have been avoided if you had been good enough to reply our letter of the 27th ultimo. As you are aware, the person paying the money cannot insist on any particular form of receipt and that an offer made conditionally is no offer in law. We trust you will therefore be good enough to give the matter your immediate attention and either direct your staff to pay our clients the full sum they claim to be due, or pay them such sum as you like, but not insist on their signing your usual receipt forms. We enclose herewith a form of receipt which our clients would willingly sign, if required.

We find that the certificates of service given to some of our clients say that they were dismissed. As explained in the previous correspondence they are not liable to dismissal and have simply resigned on notice which may possibly be considered insufficient. Our clients therefore request that the certificates of service may be amended accordingly.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd). DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA.

No. 7404.

Bombay, 5th June 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjisha.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1509 of 27th May and in regard to your first para. can only confirm my decision previously notified to you.

For enabling you to prepare this list, promised in your letter now under reply, it is not necessary that you should be acquainted with any basis upon which the men will be paid.

If you will send in the names, I will decide what payments the Company will make.

If, however, you are not prepared to do this at once, please inform your clients and ask them to apply to the Company personally or by letter.

The form of receipts for the payments will be settled by the Railway Company.

In the above I trust you will find a reply to your letter No. 1539 received to-day.—Yours etc.,

(Sd). H. WENDEN.

No. 7435.

Bombay, 6th June 1899.

Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjisha.

Dear Sirs,—In acknowledging your letter No. 1579, dated yesterday, I have to say that I am prepared to accept receipts from your clients on the accompanying forms; G. 59 F. for wages, No. 399 for Provident Fund, and No. 614 for Mutual Assurance Fund as altered in red ink, but I shall object to any further alteration, or addition.

With reference to your opinion that I should not regard your clients as dismissed the service I have to say that I am advised to the contrary.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) H. WENDEN.

Bombay, 6th June 1899.

H. Wenden, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letters No. 7404, dated yesterday, and No. 7435 of to-day. We are advising our clients to pass receipts on the forms accompanying your letter of to-day as they do not in any way prejudice our clients' claims against the Company.

We should still like to know the basis on which our clients are being or to be paid as without knowing such basis we cannot advise them as to their claims against the Company. We shall therefore be obliged by your informing us of the basis.

With reference to the last para. of your letter No. 7404, you will, we trust, permit us to point out that it does not deal with paras 1, 2, 3, and 6 of our letter No. 1589 of yesterday, which are apparently left unreplied.

As to the last para. of your letter No. 7435, our clients still maintain that they are not liable to be dismised. As, however, you have on a previous occasion declined to discuss the legality or otherwise of your notice of dismissal, we take it that you do not wish to discuss the matter in correspondence. We shall, therefore, not do so but discuss it at the proper time and place, if the painful necessity for the same cannot be eventually avoided.—Yours &c.,

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—It is stated that Mr. Sitaram Damodher Ovalikar, pensioned District Deputy Collector of the Khandesh District, and a resident of Chauni, in Thana, is to be appointed a First Class Special Magistrate for the town of Thana and its suburbs.—At the sixth annual meeting of the members of the Marathi Library or the Granth-Sangrhalya, Thana, held under the presidency of Professor Chintamon Gungadhar Bhanoo (who had especially come down from Poona), in Shri Shivaji Theatrical Hall, near the railway station, on Sunday last, the following business was transacted:—The report of the institution for 1898-99 was read by Mr. Chintamon Anandrao Myjikar, joint secretary, stating that there were 213 members, including ten life members, of the library during the year. There were 2,723 books upon different (twelve) subjects in the Sangrhalya, including 500 volumes received from forty-one members during the year under report. Srimati Soubhagyavati Janki Bai Saheb Patvardhan, of Kurundwar, is amongst the donors. The Granth-Sangrhalya was duly registered, and a reading-room added to the same during the year. The total sum of money belonging to the institution was Rs. 938-4-0 at the end of the year under report. The report was passed, and the auditors' report was also read and adopted. Messrs. Mungaldas Devidas and Visnoo Bhaskar Patvardhan were re-appointed auditors, and Messrs. Chintaman Anandrao Myjikar and Vaman Venayak Kane were re-elected joint-secretaries of the Marathi Granth-Sangrhalya, Thana, for 1899-1900, and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting came to a close.—A fire broke out, on Thursday last, on the Mission Road, in the house of a gowlin, named Saloo. The house was burned down by the fire. Khan Bahadur Framroz Ardesir Moos, President of the Thana Municipality, on being apprized of the outbreak, at once proceeded to the spot and directed operations. The damage done to the property of the gowlin is estimated at Rs. 200. The cause of the fire is said to be accidental.—The wife of Dhaklia Chaya Kolee and thirteen other women of the village of Irool are being tried by Azam Krishnaji Jaganath Agaskar, Third Class Magistrate of Salsette (Thana), for stealing pieces of firewood from the protected forests of Belapur Section, last week.

NEWS FROM ANDREE.

BOTTLE WITH LETTER FOUND.

We ("Daily Chronicle") are able to state that there is every reason to believe that a genuine letter from Herr Andree has been found. The discovery is announced by the "Austri," of Seydisfjord, Iceland, on April 29, and we have obtained the information concerning this from Icelandic sources.

The letter is now on its way to Sweden, and the steamer carrying is put in at Granton, in the Firth of Forth on Tuesday night.

The bottle containing the letter was picked up on ice near Rif in the early part of April by a farmer named Johann Magnusson, who was hunting for seals on the great floes of drift ice which frequently surround the coasts of Iceland.

Breaking the bottle, he found the letter, which was addressed to the Swedish Polar Expedition, as follows:—

"Polar-expedition, i Goteborg, Sverige."

The letter was stamped with Andree's official stamp, and the envelope bore a request for the finder to post it at the nearest postoffice. The farmer handed the letter to Mr. Sveinn Einarsson, a merchant living at Raufarhofn, asking him to post it. Mr. Einarsson endeavoured to send it by the steamer Egil, but found that she could not call owing to the ice floes. He then sent it on May 6 by the Viking, a trading vessel belonging to Mr. Thor E. Tulinius, of Copenhagen. This vessel left Iceland with general cargo, called at Granton, near Edinburg, on Tuesday night, and on Thursday sailed for Copenhagen, where the letter will be posted or delivered as directed.

Commenting on this important discovery, which seems to be the first genuine letter of Andree's yet found, the "Austri" says it is difficut to say how old the letter may be, as there is no date on the envelope. It is likely, however, that before Andree resorted to the means of bottles for communicating with the world, he had used up all his pigeons, or they were dead.

The journal also suggests that the fact that the bottle was dispatched signifies that Andree must have come out of his balloon, or was very near the sea-level. The arrival of the bottle on the coast of Iceland must have been quite recent, as when the Thyra which trades on the coast of Iceland, passed round the most northerly points a short time ago there was no ice. Recently, however, the winds have been from a north-easterly direction, bringing the Polar ice towards Rif, a fact which indicates the locality from which the bottle drifted.

THE LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF MISS HEZLET.

ALMOST perfect golfing weather characterised the last day of the ladies' championship competition on the fine course of the County Down Club. The programme for May 12 was the semi-final and final rounds, and the chief interest centred in the match between Miss Lottie Dod (Moreton) and Miss Hezlet (Royal Portrush), the winner of which it was expected would also win the championship. Consequently nearly the entire company on the links followed the match. Both ladies exhibited good golf, but the young Irish champion, playing as she has done throughout the competition with marvellous judgment, generally had the pull in the short game, and taking the lead at the fourth hole was 2 up at the turn. Coming home the match was closely and gallantly fought on both sides, but Miss Hezlet, playing in almost perfect style, maintained her advantage, and capturing the sixteenth and eighteenth holes (the seventeenth being halved), she won comfortably by 4 up and 2 to play. The match between Miss Magill and Miss Bryan was rather a one-sided affair. The Minchinhampton lady was outplayed from the commencement, and Miss Magill, 5 up at the turn, won in hollow fashion by 7 up and 5 to play.

The final between Miss Hezlet and Miss Magill produced undoubtedly the finest match of the competition, and it was certainly a feather in the cap of the Irish lady golfing talent that such a perfect exhibition should be given by both ladies. Instead of the shortened tees used in the earlier portion of the competition, and in regard to which such an amount of controversy has arisen, the ordinary club course was followed, and the round was completed by both finalists without a mistake. Though the non-favourite, Miss Magill, played rather the stronger game on the outward journey, and turned for home one up. This she increased to 2 at the tenth, the eleventh being halved in 4. After this, however, Miss Magill fell away in her play on the green, while Miss Hezlet, showing wonderful judgment and steadiness, seemed to improve. Taking the next three holes in succession (all won on the green) she stood two up. The sixteenth and seventeenth being halved, Miss Hezlet was hailed lady champion of the United Kingdom as well as of Ireland. Details:—

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Miss M. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) beat Miss Lottie Dod (Moreton), 4 up and 2 to play.

Miss Magill (County Down) beat Miss Bryan (Minchinhampton), 7 up and 5 to play.

FINAL ROUND.

Miss M. Hezlet beat Miss Magill, by 2 up and 1 to play.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST.

THE Honours list has never been known to give general satisfaction; and the recent list published in connection with the Queen Empress's birthday is not an exception. The *Rast Goftar* says:—Lord Curzon has no doubt given the honours list his personal attention, and the toilers in the plains have been rewarded. The range of the small list is very comprehensive and stretches from Mysore to Burmah, and includes Kathiawar and the Chenab Canal. There will be many disappointments, but the rewards have been well bestowed. We notice among the native honours that plagueworkers have received the reward of their labours. We congratulate all our local citizens who have received distinctions. The Poona and Bombay Policemen who get rewards have no doubt received honours for their detective work in connection with the Poona murders.

The *Indian Spectator* states:—How many sordid expectations must have been disappointed by the birthday *Gazette*! The names selected are excellent on the whole. We congratulate the recipients on the honours so discriminatingly distributed among them. As an official selection, the *Gazette* makes a brave show.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—Fawning officials burning their incense of sycophantic homage at the seat of Government have found no place in this list, whereas several deserving District officers, who had been hitherto left out of notice owing to their remoteness from the head-quarters or to their indifference to button-hole high influential Government officials, have been carefully rewarded by Lord Curzon. Honours should certainly be conferred on servants of the country not on the score of obsequiousness or of propinquity to the seat of Government but on the score of their merits, whether they be officials or non-officials. We regret to see the absence of some very deserving names in the list.

HOW THE QUEEN-EMPRESS'S BIRTHDAY WAS CELEBRATED.

The *Indian Spectator* notices in happy terms how the Queen-Empress's birthday was celebrated in this country:—The birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress this year, was celebrated all over the country with the enthusiastic devotion which the people of India, of all races and creeds and languages, have ever borne to her august person, and which neither pestilence nor famine nor yet the unsympathetic rule of individual administrators, has been able even momentarily to retard or to impede. On the contrary, every passing year has heightened and strengthened the sentiment, and every grief that cast its shadow on her great and noble heart, has added a touch of profound human sympathy to this splendid feeling of Indian loyalty. There is a wide-spread impression that Her Majesty's personal influence has been and is being constantly exerted in the direction of the elevation and emancipation of her Indian subjects, that the underlying principles of the Government of India are of her suggestion and that her close and deep interest in her Indian empire has been the means of diluting our theoretic despotism with a large element of practical constitutionalism; and in proportion to the strength with which this impression is held, is the anxiety which mingles with the rejoicings with which each returning twenty-fourth of May is hailed by the millions of her loving and loyal people. Her Majesty has climbed eighty steps of the steep ladder of time, supported for years past, since the Prince Consort ceased to walk by her side, solely by her sense of duty and her magnanimous self-abnegation. It is a great height, a giddy height; and our rejoicings on the anniversary of her birthday catch with each succeeding year, a strain of sadness from the consciousness, which will not be kept out of the immense distance which separates her from us. This is, perhaps, the reason why birthday celebrations tend to become an annual Jubilee.

PRINCIPAL HATHORNTHWAITE'S WORK.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* eulogises the work done by Principal Hathornthwaite of the Elphinstone College:—Principal Hathornthwaite's departure from Bombay on furlough affords us an opportunity to bestow praise where it is due. Discipline was the key-note of his administration of the Elphinstone College since the year 1894. Everything that he did was actuated by a lofty sense of duty and responsibility so that the Elphinstonians found in him a Principal who never sacrificed the interests of his students to other selfish engagements calculated to earn civic honours. Principal Hathornthwaite was doubtless very useful in several spheres of education, yet official duties were to him matters of primary importance.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

Referring to the question of telegraph rates, the *Gujarati* writes:—The question of the telegraph rates between England and India is attracting more and more attention in India, Hongkong and England. Lord Curzon gave it special prominence in his speech on the last Indian budget, and from the manner in which he dealt with the topic, there is reason to believe that the much-vexed question of the tariff will be satisfactorily settled during the present regime. According to the *Bombay Gazette* a despatch will go to Lord George Hamilton almost immediately from the Government of India on the subject of the cable rates to England, His Excellency the Viceroy supporting the scheme for effecting a substantial reduction. This is one of the twelve subjects included in Lord Curzon's programme, and we would not be surprised, if with a capable Viceroy like him, who can think and act for himself, this question is settled to the satisfaction of the public within a reasonable time.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S SCHEME.

Regarding the decision of Government on Mr. Justice Ranade's scheme for University examinations by compartments, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—After oscillating rumours about the fate of Mr. Justice Ranade's schme, unjustly and unmeaningly characterized as the scheme of examination by compartment, we learn from the "Government Gazette" of the 1st instant, that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has not sanctioned the resolution passed by the Senate in fevour of the proposal. Nobody wishes to have margarine labelled as butter, yet one fails to realize how Mr. Ranade's scheme would have manufactured graduates of a very low calibre. The proposed scheme did not contend for a removal of any of the prescribed subjects. What it aimed at was a prevention of repetition and waste of energy which prove a bane to further progess.

THE PIRACY OF CABLEGRAMS.

Touching the piracy of cablegrams and the necessity for a Press Act, the *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The bare-faced piracy of special cablegrams has long been a subject for justifiable complaint, and a Press Act has been a crying necessity.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—As a question of principle, copyright in foreign telegrams, for legislation in regard to which the Secretary of State has given his sanction, is eminently equitable. The newspaper which purchases news has a right to derive all the advantages that it legitimately could out of its enterprise. The practical working of the law, however, everywhere difficult, is bound to be specially so in India. Would copyright in news preclude comment on such news? If Her Majesty's Government, say, were to be defeated on the impending debate on the Sugar Duties, would papers, that are not customers of Reuter's Agency, be compelled to ignore the fact for a couple of days or more? No suspicion of interested motive can attach to us, and we can, therefore, the more freely advise the Government to proceed cautiously in the matter. In India, under present circumstances, the best interests of the Government, more than the curiosity of the public, demand the dissemination of accurate information as widely as possible. If we are rightly informed, the Government of India and local Governments are furnished with all the foreign telegrams that are supplied to this country by the agency that supplies them to the newspapers. If this be the case, the question assumes a somewhat more complicated aspect.

THE MAKING OF CONFESSIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* thus refers to the judgment delivered by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, in the case of the man charged with murder at Satara:—Our new Chief Justice has delivered a judgment that is bound to be very acceptable with legal men. We are so used to reading the confessions made by accused persons that we sometimes miss the motives or the necessity for them. Of course, it is a very great help to the police, and the saving of much labour when a man in custody by the gentle arts of persuasion, so well known to the police, can be made to make a clean breast of everything, and then sign his name to a document called a confession before a Magistrate; but like Sir Lawrence Jenkins we think this a grave and serious mischief. Whatever may have brought about the confession, whether fear, conscience or the thumb screw, in 9 cases out of 10 the accused generally retracts it either on the advice of his solicitor or by the natural desire to cheat the law.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—The new Chief Justice has, we are glad, dealt a blow at the facile admission of so-called confessions by Magistrates. In reversing the conviction and sentence of death passed by the Session Judge of Satara on an accused charged with murder, his Lordship observed: "The circumstances of this confession and consequent withdrawal are only typical of what constantly occurs. A man is arrested, and then in a short but pregnant period of time, he is filled with a desire to incriminate himself, and in due course, he goes before a Magistrate and makes a statement which fastens upon him the responsibility of a serious crime which he afterwards, under other influences, retracts. The result is a grave and serious mischief; not only may a great wrong be done to the accused, but proper efforts to trace the crime must almost necessarily be slackened." We have called attention more than once to the evil which Mr. Justice Jenkins has exposed by his significant remarks.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA DEMANDS A NEW CONCESSION.

A PEKIN telegram of May 12 to the *Times* says: Acting on the new Anglo-Russian agreement, the Russo-Chinese Bank, supported by the Russian Minister has applied for a concession to construct a branch railway to Pekin *via* Shan-hai-kwan from Neuchwang, or some other point on the Trans-Manchurian Railway now under construction between Mukden and Port Arthur, so as to connect Port Arthur and Pekin. The railway is to be of the same nature as, and to be constructed under similar conditions to, the Russian Trans-Manchurian Railway. An early reply is required by the Russian Minister.

Pekin, May 12 (*Reuter*).—The Chinese Government has acknowledged the receipt of the communication in which the British and Russian Ministers apprised it of the Anglo-Russian agreement, but it expressly stated at the same time that the acknowledgment in no way implied acquiescence in the principle that the two nations could enter into arrangements concerning China without consulting her.

Immediately after communicating the terms of the agreement the Russian Minister made an important demand on the Chinese Government. Its result was evident in the nervousness of the Chinese officials, who declare that the new move is unknown to the British Government.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, after mentioning that "some of the German papers were already expatiating with undisguised satisfaction on the probable consequences of the latest move of Russian diplomacy in Pekin," wrote on May 14:—

In some quarters there is an inclination to believe that M. de Giers's present demands, like the protests he entered a couple of month ago, with what proved to be quite unnecessary vehemence, against the terms of the British railway loan, are mainly intended to put a fresh spoke in M. Witte's wheel by destroying the confidence of British capital in the sincerity of Russian professions. The cross-currents of Russian policy are studied much more closely here than in London, and an explanation of the latest move in Pekin is sought, perhaps not without reason, in the conflicting tendencies of the Mouravieff and the Witte influences in St. Petersburg.

Pekin, May 15 (*Reuter*).—In its note refusing the Russian demand on the question of direct railway communication between the Manchuria line and Pekin, the Chinese Government says that it can no longer believe in Russian promises of friendship.

The Russian demand is still exciting the gravest anxiety among the Chinese, and constant consultations are being held between the Dowager-Empress and the chief officials. It also causes some uneasiness among the Germans and Japanese.

It appears to be the general opinion that the proposed line, if constructed, will start from Kirin or Mukden and be continued direct to Pekin *via* Jehol. There is, undoubtedly, a feeling among prominent Chinese that the moment has come to make every effort to secure British aid and sympathy. The opinion is freely expressed that the hope of China lies in help from Great Britain. The Chinese are now thoroughly convinced that Russia is their enemy, whereas until recently several prominent Chinese statesmen were inclined to secure Russian aid for the rehabilitation of their empire.

Berlin, May 15 (*Reuter*).—Further developments of the latest phase of the Anglo-Russian situation in Pekin are looked forward to with interest here. The papers, with few exceptions, abstain for the present from expressing any opinion on the new Russian move, preferring to await more definite information. The *Vossische Zeitung*, however, asks whether Russia has ever been guided by private considerations in her successful Asiatic policy, and adds that Englishmen will be alone to blame should the latest Russian demand in China turn out Great Britain. The *Vossische Zeitung* concludes as follows:—

The lamentations of the British Press are of just as little avail as the declaration of the Tsung-li-Yamen as to its not being in a position to consider the Russian demand. Russia will find the means of realising her demand even against British and Chinese opposition.

Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed on May 14:—

Never since the occupation of Port Arthur have the Chinese been so agitated as by the last demand which the Russian Minister made on Wednesday for a connection between Pekin and the Russian railway system. It has not yet become known whether Russia made a definite proposal for a definite line. Several well-informed Chinese state that the demand was vague in details, M. de Giers merely announcing his intention to ask permission at a later date to connect Pekin with the Russian railway system. On the other hand, it is freely stated that the Russians asked for a line direct from Shan-hai-kwan to Pekin. One thing, however, appears certain, that the British Legation had no previous knowledge of the affair. The Chinese declare openly that as soon as the Russian demand was made the British Legation was advised of the fact, and the Tsung-li-Yamen was informed that the Russian project was quite unknown to the British Government.

Among the Chinese there is only one opinion as to the gravity of the demand if the project is for a railway from Shan-hai-kwan direct to Pekin. The existing northern railways, they say, would be ruined, and over 2,000,000*l* of British capital would be in great jeopardy.

The opinion is thus confirmed that the Russians have acted in bad faith towards Great Britain, who never consented to a step which would be fatal to the prospects of British bondholders.

The only other alternative for a connection between Pekin and the Russian system appears to be via Kiakhta, Urga, and Kalgan, in which case it would interfere with the plan of the Chinese Government, who are preparing to prolong their own system to Kalkan.

The attitude adopted by the Chinese Government appears to show that they are determined to try their utmost to prevent the continued encroachments by foreign Powers. Last autumn an official circular was sent to the Legations here declaring that, in view of the fact that the Chines had already granted a great number of railway concessions, they were desirous to see the railways in working before granting any more. Acting on this resolution, China refused to grant a concession for a great trunk line between Chen-tu and Canton, proposed by an English syndicate. In the same way the Chinese have now informed the Russian Minister that they regret they are unable to grant his demand, basing their refusal on the circular of last autumn and on the fact that it would be unjust to grant the Russians what had been already refused to the British.

In diplomatic circles the general opinion is that Russia's action was intended to show the world that the new convention with Great Britain has in no way fettered her action at the Court of Pekin, and also, perhaps, to strengthen the prestige of Russia with the Chinese, which was impaired by the withdrawal of the late protest against the arrangement for the Northern Extension Railway.

The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on May 10, remarked:—

Opinions may differ as to the significance of this agreement, but there is not the least doubt as to the way in which it is regarded in Russian official circles. Lord Salisbury himself stated that he was not anxious to appear to attach an exaggerated importance to the particular stipulations of the arrangement, and the tendency all through the negotiations here at the Russian Foreign Office has been to minimise the import of it and to contradict the too sanguine hopes of English politicians.

Pekin, May 17 (*Times*).—The Russian Minister declines to accept the refusal of the Chinese Government to grant an extension of the Russian Manchurian Railway to Pekin, and insists that the extension must be granted. China, unless supported by some other Power, will soon yield to the pressure of Russia, especially since the Russian Minister bases his action upon the recent Anglo-Russian agreement, which ties the hands of England. One certain result, therefore, of our policy of abandonment in the north will be the early advance of the Russian military railway, guarded by Cossacks, to Pekin, establishing communication with the naval base of Port Arthur and the heart of Manchuria.

The Chinese are alarmed to a degree rarely seen. Their calamities are increasing. News reached them last night that the British had hoisted their flag in Kowlung city. They fear that the Italian squadron contemplates a descent upon Sammun Bay, while the French demands for a huge indemnity from the impoverished Chinese Exchequer and the German military action in Shan-tung add to the tale of sorrows with which the Court is overhelmed.

THE TIEN-TSIN-CHIN-KIANG RAILWAY.

The *Times* correspondent at Pekin telegraphs (May 15):—

The Anglo-German Tien-tsin-Chin-kiang Railway preliminary contract is still unsigned, though the terms and conditions were mutually agreed upon on May 6. On May 11 the Chinese commissioners were proceeding to sign, when the Anglo-German representatives produced new conditions, one being for a five per cent. commission on all railway material purchased The Chinese refused, protesting against the bad faith of the European corporations in suddenly imposing new conditions after an agreement had been come to. They urged, with reason, that the conditions of the contract, as at first agreed, were most favourable, ensuring for the first time in the case of a Chinese railway complete European control by mixed boards of management having a majority of Europeans. It is regrettable that, pending present developments, a hitch should occur, delaying the conclusion of an important arrangement.

DECREE ON CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Paris, May 15.—The "Univers" states that it has received by the China mail news, of the greatest importance, at which all Catholic and French hearts will rejoice. The news is as follows:—"A decree of the Emperor of China, containing five clauses, recognises the Catholic religion throughout the empire, and accords an official status to all missionaries, who will thus be in the same position as Mandarins. The French protectorate of Catholics is also recognised with all its privileges."

An examination of the decree, however, which has been received by the Lyons Board of Missions, does not bear out the above highly coloured statement.

The *Missions Catholiques de Lyon* publishes the following letter from Pekin, received from Mgr. Favier, which accompanies the Imperial Chinese Decree concerning the Catholic religion. It says:—

An important edict has just been published here. By this edict their Imperial Majesties, *motu proprio* recognise that the Catholic religion and its worship are spread throughout the empire, and in order to protect it more effectively a law consisting of five Articles has been drawn up. This edict will not deliver us completely from partial persecutions the bandits and rebels will always exist, but at least the Imperial Government, by this Convention, gives evident tokens of goodwill for which we must feel grateful.

THE KOWLUNG EXTENSION.

Telegrams from Hong Kong announced on May 15 that great activity existed in military and naval departments. *Reuter's* agent telegraphed:—

A total force of 1,350 Infantry, 100 Artillery, 50 Engineers, and 500 Marines has started for the Hinterland. Great secrecy is observed and their exact destination is concealed. It appears evident, however, that the troops will advance in two bodies from Tai-po-fu and Deep Bay respectively, cut off the rebels, and drive them from the territory. The gunboats sent with the Swift are the Tweed Plover and Firebrand. Eight days' rations have been taken.

Hong Kong, May 16 (*Reuter*).—Fifty volunteers, with two guns, and a party of Welsh Fusiliers have proceeded to Kowlung city, and will take possession at two o'clock this afternoon.

The object of the Hinterland force is supposed to be the capture of Samchun and the extension of the boundary to the hills at the back.

2.30 p.m.—The volunteers and 100 Fusiliers have returned here, having taken possession of Kowlung city and disarmed the garrison, after interviewing the Mandarin. The British flag was hoisted without disturbance. Fifty Fusiliers were left to garrison the city, while patrols are guarding the approaches to British Kowlung.

No news has been received of the force which left for the Hinterland, yesterday.

SAILORS' SUPERSTITIONS.

LITTLE THINGS WHICH MEAN MUCH TO THE MARINER.

A FEW days ago the entire crew of the American brig Atalanta abandoned the vessel, terrified by the ghostly sounds on board, which they believed to presage disaster.

Apropos of this, we may safely say that there is no superstition more deeply rooted in the popular mind than the belief in what are termed "death warnings"; the opinion being that death announces its approach by mysterious sounds, either.

"Lamenting heard i' the air, strange screams of death,'
or echoes, tappings, or even musical sounds.

Superstitious fears are common amongst sailors, too, who in many respects are the most daring of men; as there is at any time "only a plank between a sailor and eternity," perhaps the occasional realisation of that may have something to do with the broad grain of credulity which undoubtedly lurks in his nature.

Sailors have long implicitly believed in the luck or illfortune of certain ships. Not long ago a sailor was fined for refusing to go to sea in a vessel in which he had shipped, and he alleged that he dreamed that she was lost, and feared to sail in her, as a previous dream of like import had proved true.

THAT FATAL AND PERFIDIOUS BARK.

So great is this prejudice against unlucky ships that it is often difficult to get men, officers, freight, or passengers for them, and shipowners will rarely purchase vessels which, by meeting with repeated accidents at sea, are thought to be unlucky.

A striking instance of this belief in the luck of ships, and one which bears considerable likeness to the case of the "Atalanta," is told of an American lake vessel. First one man and then a second had fallen from the topmast-head. On arriving at Buffalo the men went ashore as soon as they were paid off. They said the ship had lost her luck. The story got round and the grain trimmers refused to work on her. Even the mate was affected. The ship having at last been got ready for sailing, the captain got a crew together through a crimp.

They went aboard half drunk, and the mate was steering them into the fo'c's'le when one of them stopped and said, pointing aloft, "What have you got a figurehead on the mast head for?" The mate looked up and then turned pale. "It's Bill," he said, and with that the whole lot of them jumped ashore. The captain shipped a new crew and sailed for Cleveland He never got there, for the ship was sunk in collision.

Here is another instance, and one of undoubted authenticity. The steamer with the pretty name of Ianthe was previously the Rose, and before that the Daphne, and her launch on the Clyde caused the drowning of an appalling number of men. She sank in the Clyde as the Daphne; she was raised, and sank in Portrush Harbour as the Rose; she was raised again and, still as the Rose, she ran ashore on Big Cumbrae. Then she was got off, was lost sight of for a little, and reappeared as the Ianthe, comfortably lodged on the mud after having threatened to go down in deep water.

THICK AS LEAVES IN AUTUMN.

The name of superstitions is legion. If the first blow struck in making the keel draws fire the ship will be lost on her first trip. A piece of silver, preferably a coin, should be placed under the heel of the mast of a new ship and then she will make profitable voyages. It used to be unlucky on board English ships to turn a hatch cover upside down or lose a bucket or a swab overboard. It is unlucky to lose or tear the colours, and it was unlucky to sew new sails on the quarter deck.

When a basin is turned upside down fishermen on the South Coast will not go to sea.

Baltic sailors think it unlucky to sneeze on Christmas Day. Pomeranians say you must not throw overboard a burning coal or you will have a storm. So when the wind is contrary you must not sew or mend anything or you sew up the wind. You should not even speak of the wind when it is good or it will then change, and it even resents any fears as to its permanancy.

It is most risky to calculate when a good breeze will carry you in, as then it is sure to change. Spanish sailors regard it as unlucky to place the left foot on shore first, or to enter a boat left foot first.

When Irish sailors pass a little isle, MacDara, they wet their sails three times in the water to ensure a good voyage.

COFFEE DRINKING AND BLINDNESS.

THE effects of the persistent use of strong coffee are most marked. They show themselves in profound mental depression, insomnia, and severe headache. There is muscular weakness and trembling, irritability of the heart's action, with sensation of weight. A form of dyspepsia occurs also, which is peculiar and persistent, as long as the agent is continued. When the coffee *habitue* undertakes to stop the inordinate use of the decoction, there is constant fear of death, which is only relieved by resorting to the agent again. The face becomes sallow, the hands and feet cold. Erysipelas and other acute local inflammations are easily induced. The party who is a *habitue* to the inordinate use of coffee resorts to the use of alcohol, also to preserve the stimulating effects. People suffering from neurasthenia and general nervous prostratation are most likely to form the habit of the inordinate use of this beverage. In extreme cases of melancholia, the mental depression becomes so great that suicide often follows. Snaitken, according to the "Medical Review," says that the Moors are inveterate coffee drinkers, especially the merchants who sit in their bazaars and drink continually during the day. It has been noticed that almost invariably when these coffee drinkers reached the age of forty or forty-five their eyesight begins to fail, and by the time they get to be fifty years old they become blind. One is forcibly impressed by the number of blind men that are seen about the streets of the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco. It is invariably attributed to the excessive use of coffee.

A PARADISE FOR CONVICTS.

MUSIC, TOBACCO, PICTURES, TURKISH BATHS.

IN his work on the American Commonwealth Mr. Bryce remarked on the curious indulgence towards criminals shown by the American people, describing this sentiment as "odd in a people whose ancestors were penetrated with a belief in original sin." Some curious examples of this indulgence (says the *Daily Telegraph*) are given in the report of the chairman of the English Commissioner of Prisons upon the treatment of crime in the United States, copies of which were issued by the Home Office recently. Historically the influence of the doctrines of the French revolution upon American people is known to be very deep, and the theory that crime is a disease rather than a punishable offence against society is carried out in many States. Not only the bodily comforts, but also the sensitive feeling of the guilty are taken into consideration. Adults up to thirty or thirty-five guilty of serious crime are placed in institutions, where they are called "inmates," not "prisoners." Detailed attention is given to the physical, intellectual, and industrial training of men who, as the writer Mr. E. Ruggles-Brise, observes, would be suffering long sentences of imprisonment in England. At Concord and Elmira, he says, the methods of "reform" are in principle the same.

They are shortly, physical development, by gymnastic and military exercise—intellectual training, *i.e.*, from the Grammar School of the illiterates to advanced lectures on political, ethical, and economic subjects—manual training from the elementary Sloyd process to advanced technological study, *i.e.*, engraving, etching, craving—industrial training with the ordinary outside trades masonry, carpentry, &c.

This is a description of the life of convicts in the State prisons:

After the day's work is over, about 4-30, the men are taken to their cells, and it is during the period intervening between this time and bed time, about 8-30, that the relaxations of discipline, of which so much is heard in England, take place. The cells are all lighted with electric light (at Pittsburg tallow candles are allowed in the cells); tobacco-chewing, and, in many prisons, smoking is allowed, also the daily and weekly papers. As a rule, a convict is allowed to furnish his cell with pictures, photographs, looking-glasses, &c. The solid cell door used in England is not usual except in the punishment cells, iron gratings taking their place, thus rendering communication easy.

Photographs, tobacco, and pictures, however, do not exhaust the catalogue of luxuries allowed to the American convict. Mr. Ruggles-Brise describes an interesting experience which illustrates this:

"I visited one large prison late in the evening, and nothing could exceed the quiet and orderliness of the place, but at this prison a safety valve is found for the emotional energies of prisoners by permission being given between six and seven to any convict to exercise himself on any musical instrument that he either knows or may be ambitious to learn. The discord that ensues, if ungreatful to the musical ear, is alleged to be instrumental towards securing a desire for repose when the bell for cease music is sounded, and certainly when I visited the prison at ten p. m., you could hear a pin drop, though they were over 1,200 convicts in one long range of cells."

Even greater indulgence is allowed in the reformatories. An interesting feature of the methods adopted in these institutions is their reliance on the so-called "physical method" as an instrument of reform. Mr. Ruggles-Brise says:

"The principle of it is that physical degeneracy lies at the bottom of the criminal character. I saw a batch of inmates at Elmira going through a course of Turkish baths, fitted in a most costly and elaborate manner. Thence they are taken to a shower-bath, and given a cold douche, and then put through a course of gymnastic exercise, the purpose being to repair and fit the organism for its normal and healthful functions, increasing the amount of nervous energy, and by this means strengthening character.

A writer in the *Wakefield Sentinel* recounts a conversation he had with a prisoner who had lately come out of one of her Majesty's convict prisons (Parkhurst) in the Isle of Wight. He spoke in the highest terms of the establishment, and appeared sorry to have left it. He described it as a sanatorium. He said Mr. Jabez Balfour is engaged in making Post Office bags, apparently as happy as if he was addressing a Baptist meeting. Victor Honour is also with Monson at this sanatorium employed in pulling up weeds and gardening, "My informant," he adds, "was of opinion that if the doors were accidentally opened three-fourths of the prisoners would decline to walk out."

LIBEL BY A MAGAZINE.

A PHRENOLOGICAL INJUSTICE.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on May 19 before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the case of Sarti v. Pearson was concluded. This was an action brought by Sarti, who, in 1895, when in the employ of Messrs. Elkington, the renowned silversmiths, was convicted of receiving certain silver bars which had been stolen from his employers, against the proprietors of the "Royal Magazine" for alleged libel.—Mr. Gill, Q. C., Mr. J. R. Randolph, and Mr. J. A. Hawke were counsel for the plaintiff; Dr. Blake Adgers, Q. C., Mr. Marshall Hall, Q. C., and Mr. Temple Franks appeared for the defendants.

Plaintiff, it appeared, had, in consequence of good conduct, been released from prison on August 3rd last, and his friends, one a local magistrate, subscribed about £200, and set him up in business as a gilder, plater, &c., in Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell. In November of last year the "Royal Magazine" contained an article on "All sorts and conditions of heads," in which there were the supposed shapes of Mr. Gladstone's Julius Cæsar's, Diogenes's, and other famous historical personages. Before each one the writer made comments, that on Sarti's being:—"Mr. Sarti's shape. Beyond the preservation of the type there is little or no irregularity of outline. It shows a shifty crafty, individual, and reference to the doings of the man will support this contention."

Dr. Odgers expressed regret on the part of the defendant for allowing innocently such a slur to be cast upon Sarti, and for causing him the annoyance and pain which, he said, he had suffered. They would make an offer of £250 damages, and indemnify Mr. Sarti in all costs.

Mr. Gill, in accepting the compromise, wished it to be known that he did not think it worth while to go on with the case in the hope of getting larger damages from the jury, as damages was not so much what Sarti desired as an expression of regret that a man who was trying to retrieve his character should be hampered by such cruel treatment as the publication of this shape and the publication of the comment thereon.

Mr. Justice Grantham, addressing the jury, said that this was the first pleasure he had felt in the case. He commented severely on the hampering of convicts who, when released, endeavoured to mend their ways. He pointed out the terrible disadvantages under which ex-convicts laboured, and mentioned the fact that large numbers of philanthropic people were devoting their time, money, and energy in getting such unfortunate people remunerative employment.—Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for £250, with costs.

THE HOUSE THE CLUB BUILT.

THIS is the house the club built.

This is the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the ball that stood on the tee that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the click, that drove the ball, that stood on tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled the cleek, that drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the caddie, much maligned, that followed the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled the cleek, that drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the gent that was hit behind, that blamed, the caddie, much maligned, that followed the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled the cleek, that drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the d—, that relieved the mind, of the cross old gent that was hit behind, that blamed the caddie, much maligned, that followed the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled cleek, and drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

This is the lady, most refined, that heard the d— that relieved the mind, of the cross old gent that was hit behind, that blamed the caddie, much maligned, that followed the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled the cleek, that drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.

And I am the fellow to mirth inclined, that soothed the lady, most refined, and heard the d—, that relieved the mind, of the cross old gent that was hit behind, that blamed the caddie, much maligned, that followed the golfer, somewhat blind, that waggled the cleek, that drove the ball, that stood on the tee, that was made of the sand, that lay round the house the club built.—*Golf.*

LORD SALISBURY AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

THE Marquess of Salisbury was the principal speaker on May 18 at a dinner of the Knights Imperial of the Primrose League, held at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Glenesk, who presided, having proposed the health of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, in response, reviewed the history of the Primrose League, and his own share in it. He referred to the services of Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and criticised Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's recent expressions on the League. He said the Primrose League had assisted them in the passage from the aristocratic to the democratic organisation of the constituencies, and he strongly approved of the work which it had done. In the further course of this speech, Lord Salisbury said:—

Lord Rosebery tells you there will never be a good Liberal Party until they go back to the state of things existing in 1886, and, as he expresses it, combined in the Liberal Party all the elements which then belonged to it. I confess that, although I have much sympathy with Lord Rosebery for his manner of feeling, I should not follow the forecast of the future with much confidence. The past is never reproduced. (Hear, hear.) You may come back to analogous results, you may obtain some of the conditions, or even all of them, which you enjoyed before, but when the method, the system, the circumstances, by which those results were obtained are once shattered they can never be reproduced, and, therefore, the Liberal Party of 1886, for good or for evil, has passed away for ever. I do not say there may not be a Liberal Party—and it may be very powerful, it may do good or a great deal of harm—but it will resemble in no essential degree the party which existed in 1886. That was largely composed of men who were in a transitional state of feeling, who by tradition had been taught to repeat certain watchwords, to look to certain leaders, and to imagine they were sustaining certain historical causes. Clinging, as Englishmen will do, to the manners of thought and of action handed down to them by their fathers, they would not, or could not, open their eyes to the enormous change that was passing before them, and to the fact that they were supporting much which I can hardly believe they entirely approved, but which at all events, whether approved or not, was in little consonance with the views they might have been expected to entertain. If you will look at the history of the Liberal Party during this past century, you will see that their great successes have been almost entirely upon one set of questions—namely, those which concern parliamentary representation. (Hear.) On that subject, of course, the two parties have a different record to show and different claims to success to bring forward, but in this particular instance I think it must be admitted that the Liberal Party were more with the current of their times, and, therefore, recorded a more remarkable triumph. But that enterprise has ceased, because the material upon which it can be exercised has been exhausted. There is no more possibility of treating the representation of the people as a subject of parliamentary agitation or as a cause for parliamentary success. And, therefore, it became necessary for the Liberal Party to look out for new pastures on which to graze. Mr. Gladstone looked at the prospect before him. He seized upon the undoubted sorrow which afflicted Ireland, and, in doing so, he accidentally, as it were, stumbled upon and awoke a sleeping genius, whose action has been fatal to his own success, and, for the moment, to the prospects of this party. That which we call Imperialism—I do not care to examine whether the name is the most satisfactory that can be selected—but what we call Imperialism, the interest of the Imperial future of England, the love of the Empire above all inferior causes or considerations which exist within it, it was that Mr. Gladstone stumbled against, and aroused and challenged its wrath as he was rashly and shattered by the blow. (Hear, hear.) He would separate Ireland from England [illegible] with an ordinary question, but really he was attacking the safety of the Empire. I do not think that Lord Rosebery can be marked as one of those who suggested this course of action to Mr. Gladstone, for he has professed most frankly this new element in political calculations, this new spirit which must guide the political action of the Englishman, and they who speak with the Imperial voice will command the attention of the English people. (Hear.) He has felt this, and yet he thinks we can go back to 1886. But what is there in 1886 if the Imperial idea, including the integrity of the Empire, is cut off from the programme which he advises.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR WALTER BESANT tells of an entertaining experience he had some time ago with an American "pirate." He found this gentleman to be issuing, over the signature "Walter Besant," a volume which had not come from that pen at all. It was a bad translation of a bad French novel, and naturally Sir Walter entered vigorous protest. The pirate defended himself on various grounds, one being that, in any case it was a better book than Sir Walter had ever written. Eventually the "pirate" had to give up his venture, but his suppression cost Sir Walter £20 in law expenses.

It is interesting, in connection with Mr. Hamlin Garland's visit to this country, to hear that Messrs. Macmillan will shortly issue a new book by him. The title is "The Trail of the Gold Seekers," and the book is a record in prose and verse of a thousand mile journey made with a "pack-train," from British Columbia, in search of gold. The trail proved to be a hard road to travel, and the comic, picturesque, and grim features of running a "pack-train" are set down by the author just as they succeeded one another. The work will be illustrated with numerous photographs which were taken during the journey.

Mr. Charles Dixon, the well-known naturalist, is publishing a new book through Mr. Walter Scott. It is entitled Bird Life in a Southern County, this being Devonshire. The volume represents observations made by Mr. Dixon during a residence of eight years on the south coast of Devon. He points out that Devonshire, in a natural history sense, is classic ground since it was long the home of Montagu. A noteworthy thing is that the county is less interesting for its migratory birds than most of the other English counties. The work has a number of illustrations by Mr. Charles Whymper, and a frontispiece portrait of the author.

Mr. Alexis Krausse's new book, Russia in Asia, will be published by Mr. Richards just after Whitsuntide. It is a record in the growth of the Russian Empire and a study of the ethics of Russian policy. Mr. Krausse goes fully into the history of the acquisition of Asiatic territory by Russia, including the whole of Siberia. Again, there is an examination of the relations of Russia with England, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, and China. Mr. Krausse draws a contrast between the principles underlying Russian political methods and those of Great Britain. The volume contains twelve elaborate maps specially prepared under the supervision of the author.

A biographical study of Savonarola, from the pen of Father Lucas, is announced by Messrs. Sands. In great part the work will be a reproduction of a series of articles which appeared in the Tablet last year. However, fully half the chapters have been entirely re-written, new matter being added. A special feature of the volume will be the inclusion of numerous extracts from documents contemporary with Savonarola. These documents have hitherto only been accessible in the pages of Italian writers. Altogether a considerable quantity of material will here, for the first time, be brought within reach of the English reader.

M. Ferdinand Brunetiere is to be one of the French delegates to the approaching Publishers' Congress in London. He is, of course, the director of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," while one of his colleagues will be M. Georges Masson, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. There will be two American delegates, Mr. G. Haven Putnam and Mr. R. R. Bowker. At one time Mr. W. W. Appleton and Mr. J. H. Harper had been expected, but they will not now be able to attend. Altogether about a hundred and twenty delegates from other countries are expected. Then there will be an attendance of at least a hundred English delegates. Mr. E. G. Fairholme is general secretary for the Congress, which will meet at the Stationers' Hall.

Mr. Robert P. Porter is at present on a commercial mission to Russia as the representative of the United States Government. Before going there he was in Cuba on a very similar mission, and a book giving the results of it will shortly be published by Messrs. Putnam. Mr. Porter had charge of the fiscal problem relating to the starting of the new Government of Cuba. His book appeals to those who desire to have accurate information in regard to the economic and political condition of the island. It is expected, in particular, to prove useful to those interested in Cuban trade. Mr. Porter has not based his conclusions upon his own observation alone. He consulted many authorities.

There is already quite a small literature about Klondike. Two more volumes will be added to it within the next few weeks. In one, "Twelve Months in Klondyke" (Heinemann), Mr. Robert C. Kirk describes his experiences as a pioneer there. He has many hints to offer to those who think of going to Klondike. In the second book (Putnams), Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, an American lady, is giving the story of a journey she made to the famous gold-fields. Mrs. Hitchcock is the widow of the late Commander Hitchcock, of the United States Navy. She was accompanied in her travels by Miss Van Buren, a grand-niece of President Van Buren. The book has many pictures, as also an authoritative map of Alaska.

Two books, one on natural history, the other on literature, are about to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The first is by Dr. P. L. Sclater, secretary of the Zoological Society, and his son, Mr. W. L. Sclater, director of the South African Museum at Cape Town. The subject is the Geography of Mammals, and there are a number of pictures. The other volume is a history of English Romanticism in the eighteenth century. It is by Professor Henry A. Beers, a well-known American writer on literary subjects. He writes of the Spenserians, the Miltonic group, Ossian, Thomas Chatterton, and of the German tributary to the Romanticism of the eighteenth century. This book has already appeared in America.

Sir Walter Besant's story, the Orange Girl, which is now appearing serially, will be ready as a book during the summer. A Pauper Millionaire is the title of a story by "Austin Fryers" which Messrs. Pearson will publish just after Easter. The hero is a rich American who found himself penniless in London. Mrs. C. N. Williamson has written a story, entitled "The House by the Lock," which Mr Bowden will shortly publish. It is a Thames side story. Peter Binney, Undagraduate, is the title of another novel which Mr. Bowden announces. It is a humorous story of Cambridge University life, the author being Mr. Archibald Marshall. The market place, Mr. Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, is to be published by Mr Heinemann early in June. Robert Louis Stevenson's story, St. Ives, is to appear in Mr. Heinemann's series at one and sixpence.

Messrs. Chatto announce that they will shortly publish "The Romance of a Pro-Consul; Being the Personal Life and Memoirs of the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B." The volume is by Mr. James Milne, and is appearing at six shillings, with a portrait of Sir George Grey.—"The Little Land" is a volume of verse by Mr. Laurence Housman which Mr. Richards is bringing out. Mr. Housman designs a cover, and his sister, Miss Clemence Housman provides four illustrations cut on wood.—"The Reminiscences of the King of Roumania," edited by Mr. Sidney Whitman from the original, will be published earily in June by Messrs. Harper. The memoirs are regarded as constituting a historical document of considerable interest—Mr Murray will shortly have ready the selection from the letters of Dr. Jowett, which has been prepared by Mr. Evelyn Abbot and Professor Lewis Campbell. This work is supplementary to the biography of Jowett which appeared two years ago.

It was with Mrs. Stewart that I first saw Tennyson (wrote Mrs. Oliphant in her Autobiography). She had, I suppose, asked leave to take me there with her to luncheon, and I was of course glad to go, though a little unwilling, as my manner was. I forget where it was—an ordinary London house, where they were living for the season. Mrs. Tennyson lay upon her sofa, as she did always—though able to be taken to the luncheon table by her excellent son, Hallam, whom I knew a little, and who was always kind and pleasant. I have always thought that Tennyson's appearance was too emphatically that of a poet, especially in his photographs; the fine frenzy, the careless picturesqueness, were almost too much. He looked the part too well; but in reality there was a roughness and acrid gloom about the man which saved him from his over romantic appearance. He paid no attention to me, as was very natural. I am never good at parting politenesses, and I dare say was very "gauche" in saying that it was so kind of her to ask me; while she graciously responded that she delighted to have seen me, &c., according to the established ritual in such cases Tennyson was sanding by, lowering over us with his ragged beard and his saturnine look. He eyed us, while these pretty speeches were being made, with cynical eyes. What liar you women are!" he said. There could not have been anything more true; but to be sure, it was not so civil as it was true.

NOTICES.

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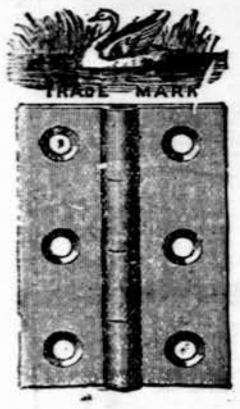

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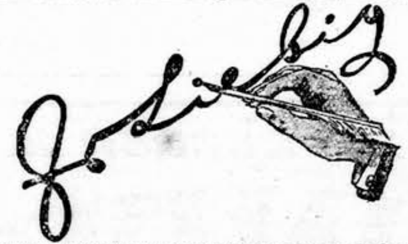

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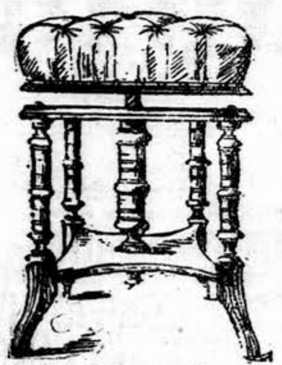

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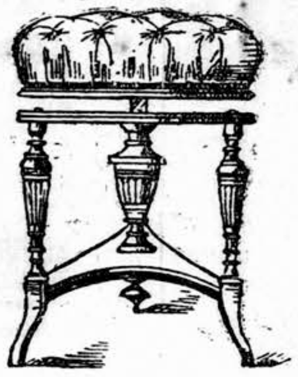

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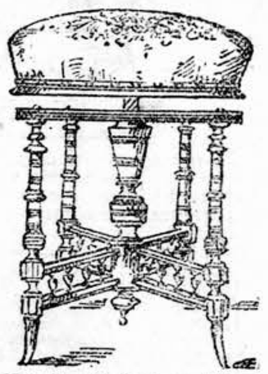

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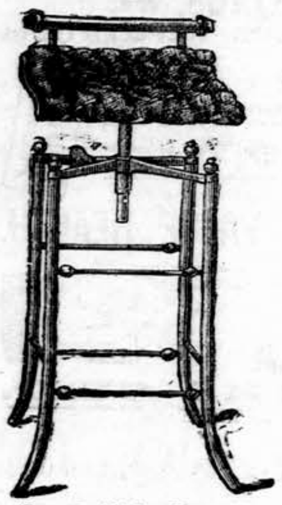

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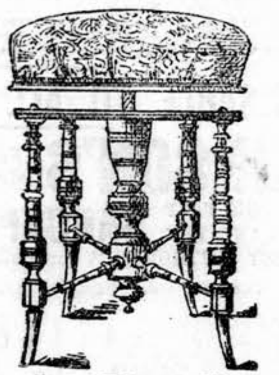

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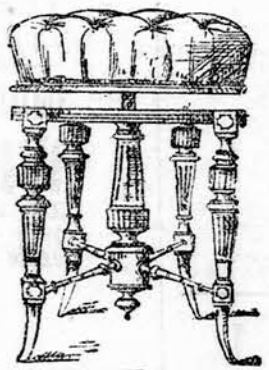

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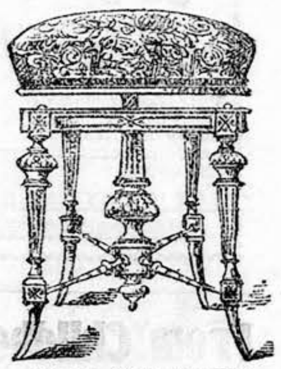

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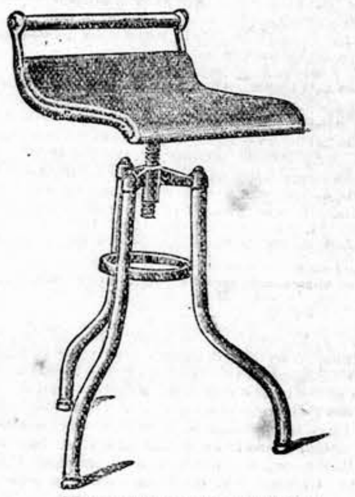

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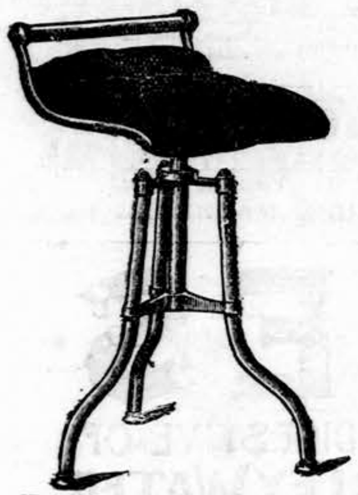

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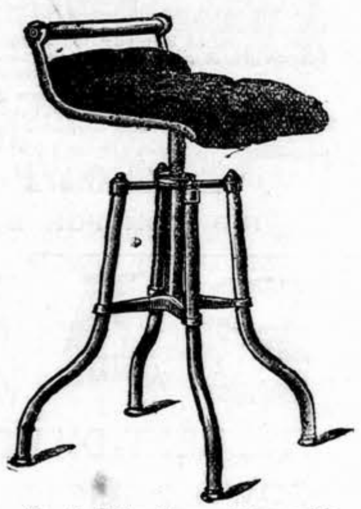

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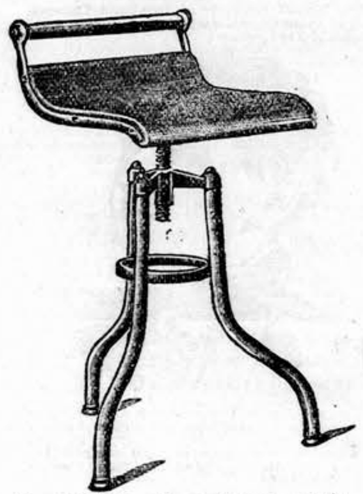

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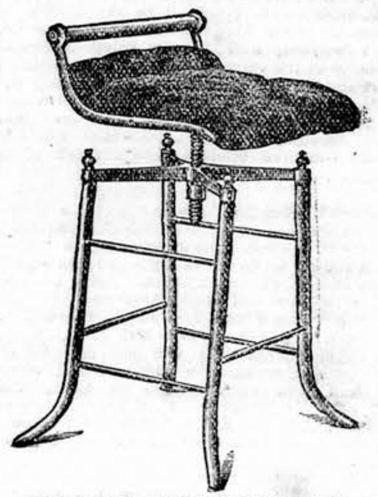

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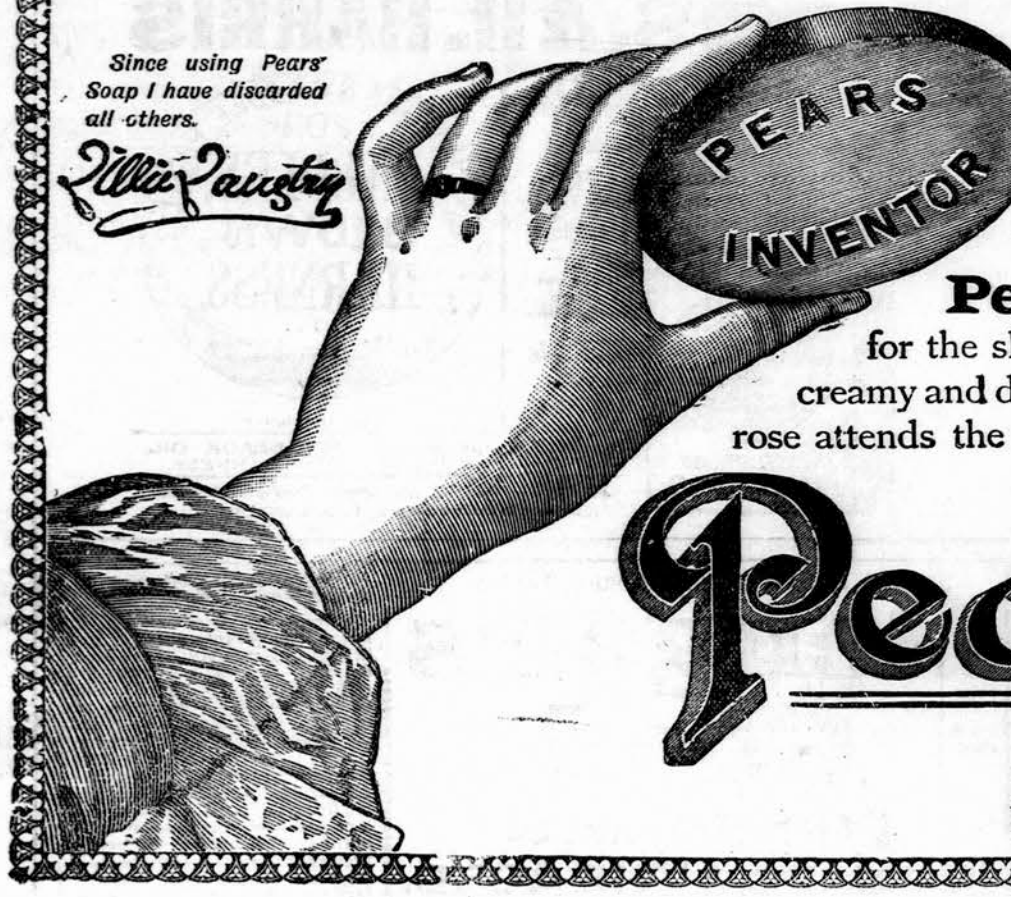
Lillie Langtry



Matchless for the hands and complexion.

Adelina Patti

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